

THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1917 FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 3.15 " "	" " 10 "
3.15 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " 10 "
5.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " "	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " 15 "
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
8.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
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or Comproadors Order representing Bank
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General Managers

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations										Stations									
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local
CANTON										PAST FEI									
(Sha Tau)	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35
SHEN LUNG	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45
Sham Chun	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55
Sheng Shui	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05
Panling	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
Tai Po Market	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25
Tai Po	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35
Shing Shui	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
Shing Shui	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55
Sham Chun	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05
SHEN LUNG	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
SHAM CHUN	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25
SHAM CHUN	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35
SHAM CHUN	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
SHAM CHUN	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55
SHAM CHUN	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05
SHAM CHUN	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
SHAM CHUN	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25
SHAM CHUN	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
SHAM CHUN	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
SHAM CHUN	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55
SHAM CHUN	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05
SHAM CHUN	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
SHAM CHUN	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25
SHAM CHUN	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35
SHAM CHUN	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
SHAM CHUN	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55
SHAM CHUN	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05
SHAM CHUN	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
SHAM CHUN	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25
SHAM CHUN	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35
SHAM CHUN	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
SHAM CHUN	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55
SHAM CHUN	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05
SHAM CHUN	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
SHAM CHUN	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25
SHAM CHUN	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35
SHAM CHUN	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45
SHAM CHUN	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55
SHAM CHUN	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05
SHAM CHUN	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15
SHAM CHUN	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25
SHAM CHUN	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35
SHAM CHUN	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45
SHAM CHUN	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55
SHAM CHUN	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05
SHAM CHUN	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15
SHAM CHUN	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25
SHAM CHUN	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35
SHAM CHUN	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
SHAM CHUN	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55
SHAM CHUN	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05
SHAM CHUN	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
SHAM CHUN	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25
SHAM CHUN	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35
SHAM CHUN	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45
SHAM CHUN	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55
SHAM CHUN	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05
SHAM CHUN	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15
SHAM CHUN	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25
SHAM CHUN	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35
SHAM CHUN	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45
SHAM CHUN	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55
SHAM CHUN	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05</				

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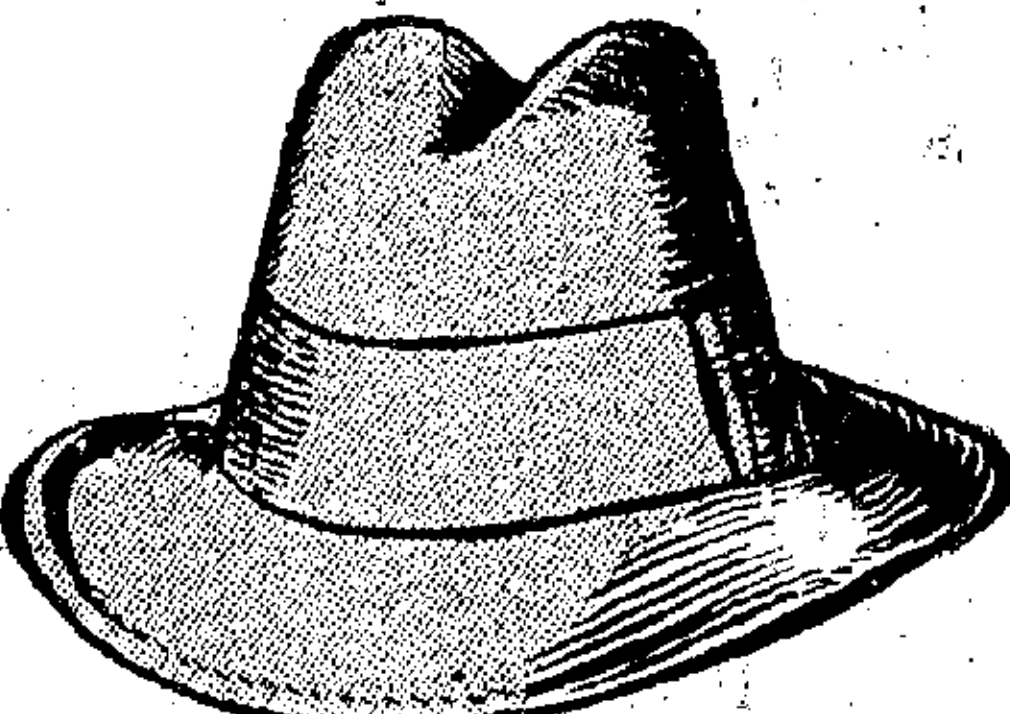
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AMERICAN GOLD FOR JAPAN

THE RECENT EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON

American papers just to hand contain further details of the excitement caused (and already reported by cable) by the discovery in Washington that large amounts of gold are being sent from America to Japan. A Washington dispatch dated May 26th reads:

Treasury officials engaged in the far-reaching programme of international financing upon which the country has entered, turned their chief attention to-day to the unexpected and somewhat disconcerting discovery that for the last month Japan has been withdrawing gold from the United States at the rate of \$150,000,000 a year.

Gold exports to Japan within the last three or four weeks, it was stated authoritatively, have been \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Since January 1st they have totalled \$55,000,000. In the last eight months they have reached an aggregate of thirty days, the Government has been informed, they will approximate 50 per cent. of the entire sum already exported in 1917, or about \$18,000,000.

There is every indication that the big shipments will continue for several months at least, and in an increasingly large ratio. Informal overtures already have been made to the Government looking to the shipment from San Francisco to Japan next month of a large consignment of gold.

Shipments are being made by banking interests with the full knowledge of the Japanese Government. In at least one instance the Japanese Government, through an Attaché of the Embassy here, has approached officials of this Government with a view to facilitating the trans-Pacific movement.

Officials here cannot account for the seemingly large movement on the ground that it is to restore the balance in trade. Investigators are checking the foreign commerce statistics to learn whether the big shipments are due to economic law. It is admitted that such may be the case, but officials are somewhat sceptical of this.

British officials, including Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, have noted with some surprise the tendency of American gold to flow westward, and have discussed the situation with Treasury officials. The British agree that it is to the interest of all concerned that the United States conserve its supply of gold, although it has at present the largest store ever held within a single nation's boundaries and greatly in excess of actual requirements. They thought that a way should be found to discourage heavy withdrawals.

Under present laws there is no way of preventing the export of gold from the United States. Anyone who has it may ship it. Only by legislation, so far, neither needed nor contemplated, it is said, could the President be empowered to place an embargo on gold.

The trans-Pacific movement has reached a stage where the amount of gold available for export at San Francisco has decreased to approximately \$150,000,000. Because of the shrinkage the Government has temporarily suspended the courtesy of transfer by telegraph of credits for export. So long as the suspension holds, shippers must pay the express and insurance charges on the gold's transcontinental trip from New York to San Francisco.

Suspension of the privilege, it was said, is by no means uncommon, although no other instances were recalled since the war started.

Whatever the cause, Treasury officials are desirous of checking the westward flow. Indications are that they will find a way to do so.

Japan's withdrawal of gold from the United States was explained at the Yokohama Specie Bank in New York as being "purely for adjustment of trade balance." It was said that the war had made Japan a great credit nation and that her exports greatly exceeded her imports.

AMERICAN MISSION TO JAPAN

REPORTED DECISION

According to a Washington dispatch to the New York Star, President Wilson has decided to dispatch a mission to Japan and is now engaged in the selection of a suitable person as special Envoy. It is reported to be the intention of President Wilson to make the appointments to the mission to Japan so that it may reach Tokyo about the time the Japanese mission arrives at Washington. The principal objects of the American mission to Japan are said to be for the purpose of arriving at a better understanding between the United States and Japan, and also to discuss international measures to be adopted on the restoration of peace. [With regard to the foregoing, the Foreign Office in Tokyo is not yet in receipt of any information.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

The *Kurehime Maru*, a 6,300 ton vessel of the Itoya Steamship Company, has been sold to a shipping company in Italy for Y.3,150,000. She was built at Glasgow twelve years ago, and was bought by the Itoya S.S. Co. for Y.350,000.

Japan records were broken recently by the sale of a cargo boat of 3,600 tons, by the Osaka Iron Works to the South Manchurian S.S. Company, at the rate of Y.950 per ton. It is stated that this is Y.100 higher than any reached in Japan since the opening of the war.

The German Government, which had contemplated loaning shipowners 200,000,000 marks for the rebuilding of the German merchant marine, is now reported as preparing a new project as a result of the seizure of German ships in North and South America. It will allow shipowners large indemnities, which will almost completely cover their losses.

AT THE FRONT.

[BY COLONEL A. M. MURRAY.]

In this article Colonel A. M. Murray, C.B., the Military Correspondent of the *Daily News* (London), who has recently returned from a visit to the British Headquarters in France, describes the magnificent organization and the perfect co-ordination of efforts which have made possible the great advance of the past few weeks.

What first strikes the mind on arrival at the Western front is the immense area over which our armies are fighting. The scale of operations is colossal, and the contemplation of it alone quite takes away the breath. If the visitor, who is furnished with a white pass by the courtesy of General Headquarters, thinks on reaching the front to find out his friends and stand with them in the trenches, he will be disappointed, not because any official obstruction is placed in his way, for accredited visitors to G.H.Q. are free to go where they like, but owing to the length of front occupied, the difficulty of localising a particular unit, and the distance which has to be covered before reaching it. The best course for the visitor to adopt is to place himself in the hands of an Army, Corps, or Divisional Commander, as circumstances may permit, so that he may be able to see the front and make the most of the facilities which he offers, without attempting to go outside his directions. No help can be got from the fighting man, who looks to his front, not to his right or left, and asks for information instead of giving it.

The next thought which comes into the mind of the soldier and civilian alike is the magnitude of the organization of both personnel and material. Along roads leading from the various sea bases to the railheads at the front are thousands upon thousands of motor lorries going up and down the lines of communication in a never ending procession, some carrying food, others stores, others ammunition, others human loads of sick and wounded men, moving sometimes in detachments of ten, twenty, and thirty vehicles, at other times in twos and threes, and singly, but always moving, silently, mechanically, continuously, without word of command, and guided only by improvised sign-posts, and by road guides stationed at all cross roads, who indicate by a wave of the hand the route to be followed. There is no noise, no shouting, no congestion. So clearly are the routes marked out that a boy who keeps his eyes open could find his way from Calais to Arras as easily as he could in the tube railways from Hammersmith to Holborn.

In that vast collection of transport, waggons and ambulance trains the writer never once observed any sign of confusion. Everyone seemed to know what he was doing, where he was going, and how to reach his destination. All this points to a successful departmental co-ordination, for not one department, but many, are concerned in supplying our armies in the field. Orders are clearly all carefully considered before being issued, and time tables revised from day to day. When direction is right execution is easy. There is no muddling through this time. Decentralization is the keynote to the whole system, and it is thorough. We are sometimes told that our officers are sportsmen first and soldiers afterwards. It is so. Let them be what are. Don't seek to Prussianise them. They know their work and do it. What the German organization is like the writer cannot say without going into the enemy's lines, but after visiting our own front he can declare without hesitation that the organization of the British Armies in the field is about as perfect as human beings can make it.

SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.

There is a remarkable absence of off-citizenship at the front. Officers in high command are not seen to have forgotten that they ever sat in arm chairs at the War Office. There is an abundant supply of red tape in Whitehall, but there is none in France. As to Jack-boots, there is nothing of the kind to be found. Nor is any affectation of secrecy observable among General and Staff officers, who are as frank and unpretending in conversation as circumstances admit. Then as regards the regimental ranks, the rigid code of peace discipline, necessary as the writer believes it to be under pre-war conditions of military service has dropped out in the presence of the enemy, and has been replaced by a more elastic, but not less effective, disciplinary system, which has taken the form of a species of freemasonry linking officers and men together by a sympathetic bond of mutual understanding. The spirit of comradeship generated by the war has broken down all class barriers, and established relations of mutual respect, and even affectionate regard, between leaders and followers. What like-wise impressed the writer was the excellent relations which now exist between Staff and regimental officers. If a gulf existed between the two before, and during the earlier stages of the war, it has now been bridged, and all are working together in the true Nelson spirit of a Band of Brothers. The fighting man has ceased to be the mechanical executor of Staff orders. Strategy must necessarily remain in the hands of the Higher Command, but before a tactical operation is undertaken consultation takes place between Divisional, Brigade, and Regimental Commanders, the latter more often than not having the most to say in the order subsequently issued for their guidance. All this is to the good, and is a chief contributory cause to the increasing tactical ascendancy of our enemy.

Of all sights which meet the eye at the front the most amazing is that of the huge array of guns which are seen in every direction in the vicinity of the fighting line. Nothing more impressive, onlooker with the bellicent power of Great Britain's pieces of ordnance which are crushing Prussian militarism beneath the weight of their fire. To describe what our guns are doing would require a whole article to itself, but after visiting many batteries in action the writer declares his conviction that not a single round of ammunition is uselessly expended. Our artillery preponderance is unmistakable, and it is correct to say that for every shell which the enemy's concentration.

which the Germans send into our lines at least five are sent across to them. The Intelligence Department—the eyes and ears of the Army—has been brought to high state of efficiency under its present chief. How he obtains his information is not a matter either for discussion or inquiry. It is sufficient to know that he can point with his finger on the map to the exact position occupied by every one of the German divisions which are now facing the British front. What is interesting to know, and what ought to be known by all our Allies, is that while the British front, as the crow flies, and without reckoning enclaves and salients, is not much more than 90 miles long, the French front being three times longer, we are holding up nearly as many German divisions as our Allies are doing. Last week there were 872 enemy divisions facing the British front, as against 70 facing the French. The wider this information is circulated the better, because it is sometimes hinted that we are not doing all we ought to do in France, the contrary being the truth. Numbers of fighting men, not length of front, determine the enemy's concentration.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PREMIER'S ADVICE TO LABOUR.

"GET A REALLY NEW WORLD AFTER THE WAR."

A report was issued on May 9th by the Labour party of the speech delivered by the Prime Minister to a deputation which presented him with the resolutions on after-war problems passed at the conference of the Labour party at Manchester.

Mr. Lloyd George said:—"There is no doubt that the present war presents an opportunity for the reconstruction of the industrial and economic conditions of this country such as has never been presented in the life of the world."

"It is therefore very important that the imprint which is left should be a clear one and one which we shall be able to read in the future with some measure of pleasure and inspiration. That is why you are doing wisely, if I may say so, as representatives of the party which has very largely in its custody the future of this land, in taking thought months—certainly months—beforehand for what the future of the country ought to be when the war is over."

NO TIME TO LOSE.

"There is no time to lose. I am not here to prophesy when the war will be over. I saw that very competent persons in the House of Commons intended to make the probability of the war coming to an end this year. I do not challenge their judgment, but whether it comes to an end this year, or even if it does not, every minute of the time will be spent well which is devoted to thinking out the conditions under which the millions of lives which will survive the war are to be spent in this land for generations to come. For I firmly believe that what is known as the after-war settlement is the settlement that will direct the destinies of all classes for generations to come."

"I believe the country will be in a more enthusiastic mood, in a more exalted mood, for the time being—in a greater mood for doing big things, and, unless the opportunity is seized immediately after the war, I believe it will pass away. I will not say for ever, but it will pass away far beyond either your ken or mine, and, perhaps, beyond our children's. Therefore you are doing well in giving your time and thought to considering, and considering deeply, and considering on a bold scale, on a daring scale, what you are going to do after the war."

"I am not afraid of the audacity of these proposals. I believe the settlement after the war will succeed in proportion to its audacity. The reader we are to cut away from the past, the better we are likely to succeed. I hope that every class will not be hankering back to pre-war conditions. I just drop that as a hint, and I hope the working class will not be the class that will set such an example, because if every class insists on getting back to pre-war conditions, then God help this country! I say so in all solemnity. If I could have presumed to have been the adviser of the working classes, I would say this:—Audacity is the thing for you. Think out new ways. Think out new methods. Think out even new ways of dealing with old problems. Don't always be thinking of getting back to where you were before the war. Get a really new world."

Mr. Lloyd George went on to indicate that he proposed to re-organise the Reconstruction Committee, which had been appointed by the late Government to deal with after the war problems, and he hoped to set these committees to work under new conditions and with new instructions.

THE WORLD'S POTATO CROP.

Complete statistics of the world crop of potatoes for 1916 are not available, but the yields of seven of the principal producing countries compare in bushels with the previous years as follows:—

	1916.	1915.
Germany	771,910,000	1,084,149,000
France	335,507,000	345,351,000
United States	285,437,000	359,721,000
United Kingdom	204,148,000	281,402,000
Netherlands	73,885,000	87,756,000
Canada	61,128,000	62,604,000
Switzerland	22,046,000	38,083,000
Total	1,753,501,000	3,160,756,000

The world crop is usually about 5,900,000,000 bushels. Of countries not reported, the principal producers are Russia, whose crop in 1913 was 1,330,000,000 bushels; Austria-Hungary with 625,000,000; Belgium, 120,000,000; Italy 98,000,000; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark with a total of 125,000,000 bushels in 1913. Canada's crop has been short for two years, the record production of 35,600,000 bushels in 1914 being less than a million bushels ahead of 1912. There is no reason to expect these countries will average any better than those already reported, or little more than a half crop.

which the Germans send into our lines at least five are sent across to them.

The Intelligence Department—the eyes and ears of the Army—has been brought to high state of efficiency under its present chief. How he obtains his information is not a matter either for discussion or inquiry. It is sufficient to know that he can point with his finger on the map to the exact position occupied by every one of the German divisions which are now facing the British front. What is interesting to know, and what ought to be known by all our Allies, is that while the British front, as the crow flies, and without reckoning enclaves and salients, is not much more than 90 miles long, the French front being three times longer, we are holding up nearly as many German divisions as our Allies are doing. Last week there were 872 enemy divisions facing the British front, as against 70 facing the French. The wider this information is circulated the better, because it is sometimes hinted that we are not doing all we ought to do in France, the contrary being the truth. Numbers of fighting men, not length of front, determine the enemy's concentration.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe ON U-BOATS.

SERIOUS BUT NOWISE INSUPERABLE.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe discussed the submarine menace and other naval problems in a striking interview with the London correspondent of the Associated Press.

"Our food situation is by no means so desperate as the Germans want to believe it is," said Sir John Jellicoe, "but on the other hand, it is more serious than many of our own people realize."

"There is no very marked method of combating the submarine evil. What has been accomplished is the result of inventions and processes which take time to develop, and the Government is well aware of the fact that immediate results could not be expected."

"The increasing armament of our mercantile marine has made submarine warfare far more cautious, and more submerged attacks are taking place. Of course, this has one advantage, inasmuch as the raiders must depend on their torpedoes for such attacks, and, being able to carry only a limited number, must return to port sooner than when they made their attacks from the surface."

EXACT NUMBER.

"Your Navy Department knows just how many submarines we have sunk, but the exact number of U-boats which have actually never returned to port is known only to the German Admiralty."

"Against a submerged attack a host of small craft forms the best protection. The danger of showing a periscope when the submarine may have a bomb dropped on it, or be rammed is one which our enemy does not like to face."

"I have already warned your Navy Department that submarine minelayers may visit your coast, dump their cargo, and return. But the damage they do will not prove extensive, as each boat carries only about thirty mines. These minelayers have dropped their mines everywhere about our coasts, and if I had the exact figures at hand of the number we have swept up and destroyed you would be astonished."

"The most striking feature of the change in our historic naval policy, resulting from the illegal use of submarines and from the fact that the enemy surface ships have been driven from the sea is that we have been compelled to abandon a definite offensive policy for one which may be called an offensive defensive, since our only active enemy is the submarine engaged in piracy and murder."

PROTECTION.

"We must give our mercantile fleet a measure of protection which would not be dreamed of if the Germans merely used their U-boats for legitimate naval warfare and so many of our smaller warships must be used for this purpose that the 'tip and run' raid becomes a possibility, while our own blockading efforts suffer. This again brings us back to the importance of small craft for the protection of the mercantile marine, but they cannot end the submarine menace by merely keeping the U-boats beneath the water. We want to end the evil by destroying the boats, and we mean to do it."

"Zeebrugge forms another of our problems. It is difficult to deal with now, owing to the German occupation and fortification of the Belgian coast."

"The fortified Belgian coast is a fact which we have to face, and the destroyers maintained there have made our work of guarding the Straits of Dover more difficult. The Germans in their 'tip and run' raids, during which they have committed additional illegality and the inhumanity of bombarding open towns, have the great advantage of choosing the time of attack, and when as many as thirty destroyers can attack a patrol line, you may gain some idea of the number of vessels we need on guard constantly to stop every raid."

ENGINE-ROOM HEROES.

RESOURCEFUL RESCUE WORK AFTER THE "ZULU" WAS MINED.

The King has conferred the Albert Medal (second class) on:—
Michael Joyce, engine-room 3rd class, now acting chief engine-room artificer (2nd class), and
Walter Kimber, stoker petty officer (now chief stoker).

H.M.S. *Zulu* was mined on November 8th, 1916. As a result of the explosion the bottom of the after part of the engine-room was blown out and the whole compartment reduced to a mass of debris and broken steam and water pipes. Immediately after the explosion Joyce and Kimber proceeded to the engine-room, the former having just come off watch. The latter had just left the boiler-room after he had seen that the oil burners were shut off and everything was in order, and had sent his hands on deck.

Hearing the sound of moans coming from inside the engine-room, they both attempted to enter it by the foremost hatch and ladder. As the heat in the engine-room was intense, and volumes of steam were coming up forward, they then lifted one of the square ventilating hatches farther aft on the top of the engine-room casing (port side), and climbed into the rapidly-flooding compartment over the steam pipes, which were extremely hot. Scrambling over the debris, they discovered well over on the starboard side Stoker Petty Officer Smith with his head just out of the water. A rope was lowered from the upper deck, and with great difficulty Smith, who was entangled in fractured pipes and other wreckage, was hauled up alive. At the same time Stoker Petty Officer Powell was found floating in the water on the port side of the engine-room. The rope was lowered again and passed around Powell, who, however, was found to be dead on reaching the deck. The water was so high that further efforts to discover the remaining artificer left in the engine-room would have been useless, and the attempt had to be abandoned.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

MR. ALABASTER'S QUESTIONS.

Mr. E. V. Carmichael presided at the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday, and those also present were:—The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Dr. Ozorio, and Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, C. G. Alabaster, Chan Kai Ming and Ng Hon-tze, with Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. T. W. Ainsworth (Acting Secretary).

A REASON WANTED.

In connection with a letter from the Government relative to the erection of a certain convenience at a new house in Kennedy Road, the President said that this application had been granted.

Mr. ALABASTER enquired if it were not a fact that the Governor-in-Council had reversed the considered opinion of the Board.

The President replied that the Governor-in-Council had reversed the decision of the Board in connection with the erection.

Dr. Ozorio then asked why the Governor-in-Council had reversed the decision of the Board.

The President replied that no reason was given in the letter received, and he could give no reason for it.

Dr. Ozorio—Then I beg to give notice that at the next meeting of the Board I shall ask for the reason for this reversal of the Board's opinion.

In accordance with notice of motion, Mr. ALABASTER then asked the following questions:—

- (i.)—How many sanitary conveniences are there in the Colony flushed with water from the mains which supply the population with drinking water?
- (ii.)—In how many of such cases is the water so used measured by a water-meter?
- (iii.)—Is filtered water used in any, and if so how many, of such cases?
- (iv.)—In how many of such cases was the question of using potable water from the public mains discussed and considered when permission was given for the construction of the convenience?

The President replied as follows:—1. Three hundred and seventy-seven water closets and 182 urinals. 2. Three hundred and seventy-four water closets and 188 urinals. 3. In all cases. 4. Up to approximately 1897 or 1898, applications were simply granted and were not discussed. After that date they were discussed.

CEMETERY SUB-COMMITTEE.

On the proposition of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the name of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley was added to the Cemetery Sub-Committee, which is now constituted as follows:—The President, Col. Crisp and Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley and C. G. Alabaster.

SCENE AT KOWLOON.

THREE INDIANS CHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Wood, three Indians were charged with assaulting an Indian Naval Police Sergeant-Major of the Kowloon Naval Depot.

Sergeant Caygill said that the Sergeant-Major was proceeding along Austin Road when he was followed by the three defendants. When he turned into Nathan Road, one of them came closer to him and hit him on the head with a stick. The man immediately fell to the ground, when the other two defendants set upon him and assaulted him. This took place opposite the Club de Recreio and was witnessed by a Portuguese named Ribeiro. This man shouted out and defendants took to their heels. Later the men were seen entering the Naval Depot and another Naval Indian constable was told by a man who had seen the sergeant lying in the ground "Your Sergeant-Major has been killed." The injured man, added Sergeant Caygill, would not be discharged from hospital for a month, and the doctor stated that he was not yet out of danger. His head was badly injured, but he had on three occasions told the names of the defendants as the men who assaulted him.

The case was adjourned for a week, defendants being remanded in police custody. An application for bail was refused.

Mr. Black, a naturalized Japanese who is a popular story-teller, awoke from a deep sleep lasting for four days and nights at a hotel in Ebisubashi-ku, Nanchi, Osaka, recently. Mr. Black is an Englishman by birth and is very well known among people who patronize story-tellers' halls in Tokyo and elsewhere. It is reported that on the night he put up at the hotel he took a dose of sleeping draught, but the quantity of the dose was too much and he did not awake from his sleep for so long.

THREATENING COOK-BOY.

"I WILL DO FOR THE LOT OF YOU ALL."

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Wood, Mr. A. Ogilvie, a musical instrument dealer of Kowloon, summoned his cook-boy for using threats.

The complainant, in the witness-box, stated that the defendant was engaged as a cook-boy on June 5th, but he had never been satisfactory, for they were never able to get anything done to time. His wife was not in good health, and the cook-boy seemed to take advantage of this. Eventually things came to a climax last week. Complainant's wife told the boy that he was not satisfactory and reprimanded him. The defendant became very angry and in Chinese told his (complainant's) wife that he would do for the lot of them. After this the defendant continued to talk loudly and also shouted things out to the cook. Witness went to the cook-boy, and after remonstrating with him the latter said, "I will make you die too." Defendant also arranged it that when the cookie was wanted he would be sent out on some pretext or other. On Monday morning, for instance, the cookie was wanted about seven o'clock, but he was nowhere to be found, and did not return to the house until 8.30 a.m. when he was absolutely no use. The cookie was engaged by the cook-boy, and the latter agreed to wages of \$15 per month for the two of them. On Saturday witness sent a chit to Inspector Gordon asking him to come to the house to take the defendant away. Inspector Gordon was not in, and as the cook-boy quietened down, witness allowed the matter to pass. However, on Monday, following an altercation about his not doing his work, the cook-boy came out with the remark that he would do for the lot of them and also wanted to fight complainant. Witness then sent for the police and had the defendant arrested.

Defendant here explained that he merely asked for his wages, and denied using threats.

Mr. Ogilvie said that the cook-boy did ask for wages but he did not say how much he wanted. He was the most violent boy he had ever come across all the time he had been in the Colony.

A Chinese assistant in the employ of the complainant spoke to hearing the cook-boy talking "a lot of nonsense." One remark he made use of was that he would "smack master."

Asked if he had anything to say, the cook-boy remarked that he entered the complainant's employ on June 5th and as he had received no wages he asked for them on Monday. He did not want to stop with the complainant, for he was always finding fault with him. On Monday morning he was given orders to make a fire by 7 o'clock, and to have some tea ready by 7.15, for several people. He did not have time to do this, and therefore asked for his wages, as he wanted to go away. Then the complainant went into the cook-house, took away all the cooking utensils and some cloths, and refused to pay him his wages. He denied that he used any threats towards his master.

Mr. Wood believed the complainant, and imposed a fine of \$10.

"SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND."

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending July 10th and are gratefully acknowledged:

Already acknowledged	\$1,309.40
W. L. Weiser	5.00
"G."	10.00
"A. and F. M."	20.00
N. J. Stubb	20.00
E. W. Hamilton	5.00
R. E. Bellios (June and July)	10.00
W. A. Hannibal (June and July)	10.00
J. R. Wood	20.00
H. Murray Bain (June and July)	10.00
A. M. T.	2.00
Portuguese Club (cable office)	9.40
G. K. Nuttall	50.00
J. Hooper	5.00
A. Denison	5.00

Carried forward \$1,430.80
Estimated monthly requirement, \$ 600.00

Total receipts for June \$ 760.00
Deficiency on estimate for month of June nil.

* Monthly subscription.
\$ Donation.
T. ROBINSON (General Secretary).
F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N. (Naval Sec.).
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Military Secretary and Treasurer).

A London dispatch to the *Asahi* says that the British troops in France have unearthed remnants of a mammoth, flint implements, and other objects of archaeological interest in the course of their excavations of trenches.

WAR SAVINGS.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members whose official numbers are given below subscribed the following amounts to this Association. The moneys have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent:—

\$10,000 No. 644.	3,000	392.
2,000	237.	
1,800	866.	
1,500	659, 670, 47.	
1,000	2, 85.	
900	454.	
800	603.	
600	330.	
550	661.	
500	659, 62, 234, 1, 234, 457, 591.	
400	607, 325, 461, 234, 451, 201.	
350	662.	
300	251, 387 (a), 387 (b), 449, 674, 675, 397.	
250	122.	
200	673.	
150	237, 191, 414, 672, 613, 357, 676, 477.	
100	184.	
75	238, 577, 470, 452, 86, 549, 662, 15, 658, 291.	
50	330.	
25	273.	
10	203, 344, 430, 273, 27, 554, 555, 608, 36, 74, 78, 286, 571, 208, 242, 294, 465, 210, 478, 487, 679, 680, 293.	
5	174.	
1	215, 567.	
	459.	
	509.	
	553, 423, 664, 667, 641, 537, 304.	
	590.	
	224, 216.	
	116.	
	479.	
	417, 192, 572, 660, 30, 245, 548, 51, 508, 665, 23, 368, 49, 272, 74, 93, 108, 29, 444, 473, 535, 588, 638, 118, 123, 274, 137, 178, 232, 316, 502, 584, 95, 252, 548, 423, 634, 600, 179, 508, 513, 206, 348, 681, 281.	
	301, 64.	
	86, 115, 256.	
	38, 230, 102, 103, 104, 116, 144, 589.	
	269, 428.	
	77, 270, 451, 419, 511.	
	504, 535, 291, 330, 533, 315, 105, 427, 295, 40, 662, 239, 256, 449, 73, 471, 472, 105, 112, 166, 168, 177, 185, 363, 550, 572, 606, 656, 117, 119, 129, 136, 277, 141, 146, 68, 287, 319, 336, 347, 377, 660, 677, 678, 107, 221, 556, 33, 260, 319, 464, 99, 533.	
	323.	
	281, 639, 135, 269, 20, 341.	
	491, 587, 505.	
	75, 79, 110, 300, 124, 131, 278, 361.	
	605, 427, 593, 89, 487, 561, 298, 361.	
	24, 71, 106, 107, 111, 113, 45, 80, 213, 246, 467, 631, 120, 128, 276, 130, 133, 134, 138, 142, 149, 279, 626, 62, 67, 255, 171, 212, 12.	
	155, 517, 188, 427, 195, 648, 50, 233, 506, 72, 76, 78, 270, 271, 14, 81, 150, 413, 123, 143, 147, 401, 231, 530, 424, 498, 636, 66, 306, 165, 170, 517, 519, 399, 476, 84, 114, 154, 155, 337, 132, 140, 309, 173, 200.	
	620, 353, 514, 418, 381, 8, 13, 262, 354, 497, 671, 151, 55, 56, 90, 172, 194, 370, 389, 501, 516, 121, 474, 139, 54, 469, 289, 323, 412, 480, 421, 635, 306, 637, 70, 60, 11, 61, 498, 153, 156, 157, 161, 162, 163, 164, 217, 218, 301, 334, 126, 127, 148, 228, 612, 5, 189, 283, 284, 285, 308, 662, 307, 599, 601, 599, 594, 83, 618.	

61,860	Total.
39,100	1st List.
10,280	2nd List.
62,075	3rd List.
210,305	4th List.
123,680	5th List.
82,125	6th List.
589,445	Total amount received to date.

Apart from the above, the following moneys have been subscribed to the Association and have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent:—

Nos.	\$1,010.00 Straits Currency
23	10.00
24	12.00
74	67.50
206	50.00
272	133.76
290	75.00
309	140.00
310	340.00
435	75.00
547	37.50
643	1,000.00
	\$2,950.76
Nos. 44	\$ 7. 10. 0
238	56. 5. 0
272	0. 12. 0
459	300. 0. 0
643	100. 0. 0
660	30. 0. 0
	\$494. 7. 0

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
(Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries).
Hongkong, July 11th, 1917.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 7th July is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 27 weeks
This Year	\$16,078	\$360,727
Last Year	15,124	370,759
Increase	954	—
Decrease	—	1,032

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 9th.

OPPOSITION TO THE RESTORATION.

Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting and the local Governors and officials are all strongly opposed to the restoration of the monarchy and they have recently telegraphed to various quarters expressing their views. They are taking the necessary steps to raise troops to proceed to Nanking and Wu Hon in order to co-operate with other forces in overthrowing the new régime.

After the restoration of the monarchy was effected, the Civil Governor invited the public to display their Republican flags if they were opposed to the movement, and this was immediately done.

As General Luk Wing-ting's name was included in the memorial for the Restoration, the local Government has telegraphed asking him whether he did, in fact, identify himself with the movement.

Owing to the restoration of the monarchy, Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting has decided to leave Kwangsi for Canton either on the 7th or 8th instant. Immediately on receipt of this advice, the cruiser *Po Pek* was directed to proceed to Wuchow to welcome him and afford him protection.

The Civil Governor Chu Hing Lan is strongly opposed to the restoration of the monarchy, and has decided to proceed to Nanking in command of two thousand five hundred soldiers to join the Vice-President's troops marching to the North.

Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsi, sent his representative, Chin Shek-yin, a couple of days ago to consult with the Military Governor in relation to the military expedition against the monarchy.

The Military Governor's yamen has received telegrams from the Yuchens of eight provinces—Kiangsi, Szechuen, Yunnan, Hupoh, Kwangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Kiangsu—inviting Kwangtung to co-operate with them in overthrowing the monarchy, and the Military Governor is taking the necessary steps to comply.

The Provincial Assembly and the Civil Governor have addressed a telegram to the Vice-President, Fung Kwok-chang, earnestly requesting him immediately to establish a Provisional Government at Nanking.

GENERAL LUNG'S REQUEST.

General Lung Chai-kwong, ex-Tachun of Canton, sent his representative to interview the Military Governor Chan Ping-kwan, and explain his opposition to the Restoration. He requested the Military Governor to furnish him with some soldiers in order to proceed to the North and fight against the Monarchical Government. His request, however, has not been accorded to by the Military Governor.

REMITTANCES TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT STOPPED.

Since the declaration of independence in Canton, the local officials have received authoritative instructions not to send their usual monthly remittance to the Central Government.

The total revenue this month, including tobacco and wine taxes and revenue stamps, will be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which will be retained to meet the military expenditure of the province.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The Revenue Stamps Bureau issued a notification to the public to disregard the Edict recently issued by the Monarchy Government discontinuing the use of the Revenue Stamps.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS TAKEN OVER.

The Naval College and the Torpedo Bureau at Whampoa and the Canton Armoury have been transferred by the local Government from the Central Government to the Military Governor's yamen since Canton declared its independence.

FAN-TAN GAMBLING MONOPOLY.

The Provincial Assembly has approved the resumption of Fan-tan Gambling in Canton for a term of three years. A yearly revenue of six millions can be obtained from it, payable in fixed instalments. It is reported that this revenue will be employed for military purposes.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUND AT HONAN.

The local Government has decided to commence the construction of the Bund at Hunan as soon as the financial condition of Canton permits.

THE NEW MARKET.

The new market at Chang Kwan, in the Old City, has been completed, and water-pipes and electric light have accordingly been laid on to it. The opening ceremony took place on the 1st inst., but no merchants have moved into the new market yet owing to the high rentals.

Wong Shun-chuen, chief of the Police, has therefore ordered the police of that district to request the merchants to move into the new market, and failing compliance, compulsion will be resorted to.

THE NEW COINAGE.

The Financial Bureau has issued a notification that the Mint at Peking has recently coined three denominations of new coins, viz., 50 cent pieces, 20 cent pieces, and 10 cent pieces, as subsidiary coins for big money. These coins have been circulated in the Canton market, and the public are instructed to accept the coins at their face value. Anyone refusing to do this or demanding a premium will be severely dealt with.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

JUST TO HAND
SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"
GOLF CLUBS.
LADIES' MODELS AND GENT'S MODELS.

INCLUDING

DRIVERS.

MASHIES.

BAFFIES.

MID IRONS.

BRASSIES.

DRIVING IRONS.

JIGGERS.

PUTTERS.

LOFTERS.

NIBLICS.

OLEEKS.

MASHIE NIBLICS.

No. EWB.

ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.
THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(467-3)

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 540

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED

VOILE GOWNS.

12. DES VŒUX ROAD.

189

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on **THURSDAY, 26th July**, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **WEDNESDAY, 18th**, to **THURSDAY, 26th July** (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [828]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on **THURSDAY, 26th July**, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **WEDNESDAY, 18th**, to **THURSDAY, 26th July** (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [829]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914)

\$10,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$8,000,000

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915) \$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two **LOANS** are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me for the future service of these Loans, interest payments are and will be adequately secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Peking, 6th June, 1917. [830]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, **TOMORROW (THURSDAY),** the 12th July, 1917, commencing at 11 A.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 10 Bales **UNGLAZED WHITE PAPER**.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [831]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on **WEDNESDAY, 11th inst.**, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1917. [88]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "COCONADA," having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whences and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 16th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,** Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [24]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **RUSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG,** IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
[824]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 3 P.M.,** at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** above Brown Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a **CROWN LEASE** to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Outlets	Area	Annual Rent	Unit Price
At the West of Brown Road, Duddell Street, Hongkong.	As per plan.	37,450 (about).	254,900	9,000	[819]

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION.

JNO. W. HALL

has received instructions from

G. O. HEATH, Esq.

Liquidator,

PUBLIC AUCTION

at the Sale Rooms, No. 61, Yokohama, ON **TUESDAY, the 31st JULY,** at 2 P.M.

ALL THE VALUABLE SETTLEMENT PROPERTY known as

THE CLUB HOTEL

LOTS No. 5 A AND B, BUND covering as per Title Deeds 1527 Tenhs of Land with three frontages, to Bund approximately 215 feet, Bwa-cho 250 feet and Water Street 280 feet, together with all the BUILDINGS thereon.

The **PURCHASER** of the PROPERTY to have the option of taking over all the HOTEL FURNITURE as it stands at valuation.

For Cards to view and further particulars apply to—
THE AUCTIONEER,
No. 61, Yokohama. [818]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 10 o'clock (Noon) on **TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917,** at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, **THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being **RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 18.**

In One Lot.

The Property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyahoh," 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,038 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 18.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 33rd day of April, 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$28.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. WILKINSON & GIBST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [897]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On **MONDAY,** the 16th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All **THESE** pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid, and known and registered in the Land Office as **SECTION A OF MARINE LOT No. 101** and **SECTION B OF MARINE LOT No. 101.** Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 6th day of April, 1898.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8448 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.48.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$2.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
JOHNSTON, STOKES & MASTER,
Principals, Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the DEBTORS ASSOCIATION BANK, or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [818]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. WITZEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on **MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917,** at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong,

All the piece of ground situate at Yau-mai, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as **KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 208.**

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917. [888]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shamoon, Canton, Nos. 31 and 63.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[808]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villa, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [688]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES to Let, Wongachong Road.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[828]

TO LET.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 7, BELLIOS TERRACE.

4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).

No. 28, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VIGUE VILLAS, 51, PRINCE OF WALES ROAD.

(Unfurnished).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [80]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership of **LEE NGAN SAI** in our Firm terminated on the 28th August, 1916.

WALTER FORD & Co.
[823]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1917, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 1017 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz:—

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Peking.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Peking.

RUSO-ASIATIC BANK, at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Peking.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Peking.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD., at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Peking.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETANGER, at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Peking.

The Interest less Income Tax at 1/2% in the 2, will be—

On \$20 BONDS. Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0. 0
Less Tax at 1/2% in the 2 2. 0. 0
Net amount payable 10. 0. 0

Or \$100 BONDS. Per Coupon (Gross) 3. 0. 0
Less Tax at 1/2% in the 2 15. 0. 0
Net amount payable 22. 5. 0

Or \$500 BONDS. Per Coupon (Gross) 15. 0. 0
Less Tax at 1/2% in the 2 3. 15. 0
Net amount payable 211. 6. 0

Payment will be made in Teak at the Demand. Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager. [807]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

DRY.

GINGER-

ALE.

FRAGRANT,

AROMATIC,

DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGUE ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 11TH JULY, 1917.

A SHORT REIGN.

This restoration of the Manchu dynasty has come to an end even sooner than was expected. The young EMPEROR ascended the throne on July 1st and abdicated on July 8th. During this short reign his "empire" extended only as far as the boundaries of Peking. He was never, of course, anything but a pawn in the hands of CHANG HSUN, and, recognising this, the Republicans have promised to accord favourable treatment to the Imperial House while offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the capture of the real culprit. Deserted by most of his troops and surrounded by his enemies, who have closed up all avenues of escape, CHANG HSUN realises his desperate plight. He has renounced the high-sounding titles which he bestowed upon himself as the "power behind the throne," and has appealed to the Foreign Legations to mediate on his behalf with those whom he has antagonised by his duplicity.

Apparently, negotiations are now in progress, and TUAN CHI-JUI, the commander of the Republican Army, which is investing Peking, is awaiting the result before delivering an attack upon the city. It is believed that CHANG HSUN will agree to disarm his forces on condition that his life is guaranteed, but, failing this, he will make a last stand in the Forbidden City, which he has provisioned for the purpose. While there will be no sympathy with CHANG HSUN, who inaugurated his régime by executing nine victims on a charge of "treachery and indifference to the Monarchist cause," the hope will be widespread that a means may be found of avoiding military operations which must inevitably involve the destruction of objects of the greatest historic interest. Even when CHANG HSUN and his schemes have been disposed of, China will be far from the

end of her troubles. The forces which are united for the moment in opposing the Monarchy consist of discordant elements and will, it is to be feared, fall apart into rival factions as soon as their immediate object has been achieved. Already there are indications that the situation which existed before the recent daring coup d'état still remains to be adjusted.

TUAN CHI-JUI, for example, whose dismissal from the Premiership was the excuse for the intervention of the Northern Tuchuns, has now been appointed Premier in the Provisional Government established at Nanking by the Vice-President, FENG KUO-CHENG, and he declines to recognise Dr. WU TING-FANG's claim to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which has been transferred to WANG TAI-SHIEH. Dr. WU apparently resigned only the Acting Premiership when he refused to countermand the Presidential Mandate dissolving Parliament. The Foreign Office Seal he still retains. He is identified with the Republican group at Shanghai who are loyal to President LI YUAN-HUNG, and he is not likely to have lost any of his popularity in the South by his courageous refusal to trample upon the Constitution at the bidding of the Militarists. Further to complicate matters FENG KUO-CHENG is alleged to be intriguing with the Provinces for the Presidency, though no hint is given as to the foundation upon which this allegation rests. In forming a Provisional Government at Nanking, of which he is Military Governor, the Vice-President is acting upon instructions issued by the PRESIDENT and in accordance with a request transmitted to him by the Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung. That the Southern Provinces are not disposed to adopt the rôle of passive spectators of the events taking place in the north is shown by the letter published in another column from our Canton correspondent. Kwangtung has accepted an invitation to co-operate with Kwangsi, Kweichow, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Hunan, Szechuen, Yunnan and Hupeh in overthrowing the monarchy, and, though this task has been accomplished already without their assistance, it is not likely to deter them from despatching an expeditionary force to the scene of strife. With the object of raising funds for this purpose the Government of Kwangtung has stopped the usual remittances to the Central Government, which last month amounted to \$250,000; has decided to licence *jaatan* gambling, from which an annual revenue of \$6,000,000 is expected; and has issued instructions that the opium held by the Police shall be sold instead of being destroyed. This furnishes a concrete example, on a small scale, of the way in which progress in China is arrested by constant domestic disturbances. These disturbances are not likely to cease until there is a stable Government with sufficient force at its command to ensure respect for its decisions.

Mr. A. H. Harris, who has been on a trip to Wei-hai-wei and Japan during the past month, has returned to the Colony.

Mr. A. E. Carleton, Vice-Consul-General of the United States in Hongkong, and Mrs. Carleton, have returned to the Colony after six months' absence on leave.

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., and the West Point Building Co., Ltd., both announce that an interim dividend will be payable on the 26th inst. for the six months ended June 30th.

A Chinese villager has reported to the Police that while on his way from Aberdeen to Hongkong on Monday, and when near Wanchai Gap, two men pounced out on him, stole \$1.20 in small silver and three pawn tickets, and then made off.

Lance-Sergt. Raja Singh, of the Hongkong Police, has reported that on Monday he saw a crowd gathered on the praya near Hillier Street. He went up to the crowd and was informed that a Chinese had fallen overboard from a cargo boat. He at once removed some of his clothing and dived into the water in search of the man, but without success. Later, the body was recovered by the master of the cargo boat, and removed to the Tung Wah Hospital. It appears that the deceased was about to push a boat off with a pole when he slipped and fell into the water. As he was falling he struck his head on a launch and did not rise again.

THE SITUATION IN PEKING.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

[FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

TIENTSIN.

Despatched, July 9th, 11.50 a.m.

Received in H.K., July 10th, 6.5 a.m.

Delivered, July 10th, 11.50 a.m.

There have not been any dramatic developments of the situation lately. The Republicans are marking time outside Peking, awaiting the result of negotiations. Chang Hsun will probably consent to disarm his forces if his life is guaranteed. Alternatively, he will conduct his last fight in the Forbidden City, which would have deplorable consequences.

It is confirmed that the Hsuehown garrison has surrendered; the troops are now under Ni-Sze-chung.

JAPANESE MINISTER'S PROTEST.
The Japanese Minister protested against the bombing of the Capital, and the protest has now been complied with.

TUAN REFUSES TO RECOGNISE WU.
Tuan Chi-jui has issued a statement refusing to recognise the act of Wu Ting-fang, who has brought the seal of the Foreign Ministry to Shanghai and claims the Portfolio for Foreign Affairs. Tuan's Cabinet will control diplomatic questions.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN CABINET.
The New Cabinet consists of the following:—
Tuan Chi-jui, Premier.
Wang Tai-sieh, Foreign Minister.
Liang Chi-chao, Finance Minister.
Wang Shih-chen, War Minister.
Tang Hua-lung, Minister of the Interior.
Liu Kuan-shung, Minister for the Navy.
Tsao Yu-lin, Minister of Communications.
Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Chang Yi-lun, Minister of Education.
Lin Chang-min, Minister of Justice.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] **MONARCHISTS SEEK SANCTUARY IN THE LEGATIONS.**

SHANGHAI, July 10th.

Chang Hsun, Kang Yu-wei, Li Chin-chun and Chang Cheng-fang have all resigned and sought refuge in the Foreign Legation.

The abdication of Hsueh Tung is expected to-day.

Hsu Shi-chang arrived at Peking last night.

Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, will go to Peking to-day.

The diplomatic body wrote asking Wang Shih-chen not to fight inside Peking. Chang Hsun's army will surrender to the Republican troops.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
THEFT OF A WATCH.
For stealing a watch belonging to a Japanese sailor, a Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

INCAPABLE.
When a ship's officer named Andres M. Losen was charged with being drunk and incapable, Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the man was found in Water Street. He was so intoxicated that he could not stand.

The defendant, who had nothing to say, and who had no money, was remanded in police custody for inquiries to be made.

OPIUM IN BED POSTS.
A Chinese who was about to leave for Canton by the s.s. *Kwangtung* had with him as part of his luggage a handsome brass-mounted bedstead. There was something about this bed which aroused the suspicions of the Revenue Officers, and a search by Inspector Wilden and some of his men resulted in the discovery that the bed posts were hollow and that they contained 224 lbs. of raw opium.

When charged before Mr. Wood the defendant had a very old story to tell.

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

FURTHER HAUL OF PRISONERS.

ALLIED TROOPS IN GREEK TERRITORY.

EVACUATION IMMINENT.

FRENCH BRILLIANTLY REPULSE GERMANS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile raiders entered an advanced post westward of Warneton and trenches eastward of Laventie. The enemy's artillery were active in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, Ypres, and Nieuport.

Aerial activity was impossible owing to the weather.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, July 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided to the south-east of Hargicourt and captured 35 prisoners. We repulsed a raid to the south-east of Loos.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY GAINS RETAKEN.

PARIS, July 9th.

A communiqué states:—We brilliantly repulsed a strong attack against the Pantheon.

We counter-attacked against the trenches the enemy occupied yesterday between Les Beuvettes and the Chevignys spur, after a very lively fight.

We broke up the enemy's energetic resistance, driving him out of our first line elements on a front of 1,500 metres, thus regaining the greater part of the gains the enemy won yesterday between the Pantheon and the Froimont Farm.

ENEMY SUFFERS CRUEL LOSSES.

PARIS, July 9th.

According to fresh information the enemy's attack here yesterday was carried out by elements belonging to three divisions reinforced by special assaulting troops, pioneers, and detachments of flame-throwers, the total aggregating a dozen battle battalions.

Our troops, whose gallant defence was praiseworthy, inflicted cruel losses, a fact that is confirmed by prisoners.

PARIS, July 10th.

A communiqué reports considerable reciprocal artillery firing south of Filain and the vicinity of Hill 304.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS ATTEMPT DECISIVE BLOW.

LONDON, July 9th.

An Austrian communiqué states:—The enemy attempted a decisive blow with superior forces against the road from Stanislaw to Koloz, these penetrating advanced trenches, but they were ejected by our counterattack.

Strong enemy forces were also repulsed in the Strzyca Valley, near Hunt.

RUSSIANS' HEAVY HAUL.

LONDON, July 9th.

A wireless official report states:—In the successful offensive westward of Stanislaw General Korniloff captured on Sunday several villages, 131 officers, 7,000 men, 46 guns, including 12 heavies, and also many machine-guns.

General Korniloff attacked and pierced the enemy's foremost and most important position westward of Stanislaw, and advanced and captured in battle the villages Jezupol, Cieszy, Pawolche, Rybno, and Starylsie.

Our cavalry immediately pursued the enemy, reaching the Lukva River.

We bombed the railway station at Pinsk, causing a conflagration.

RUSSIANS EVACUATE PENDJVIN.

We evacuated Pendjvin, Khanikin, and Kvirishiren under Turkish pressure.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AIR RAID ON LONDON.

FULL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that the casualties resulting from Saturday's air raid are now 30 men, eight women, and five children killed, and 98 men, 40 women, and 51 children injured.

WARNING OF RAIDS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he expected that Mr. Lloyd George would make a statement at a private sitting, after which if a public discussion were demanded the Government would not object.

Subsequently, Mr. George Cave, K.C., announced that the Government was reconsidering the question of daylight raid warnings in order to ascertain if it was possible to give short notice when raids were pending.

COUNTRY'S AIR DEFENCES.

In the House of Commons, replying to a bombardment of questions on Saturday's air-raid, Mr. Bonar Law announced that he would this evening move to hold a private sitting to discuss the country's air-defences.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Pending the official statement, which is to be expected after to-night's secret session, a semi-official and authoritative explanation is issued controverting the public's idea that Saturday's raiders flew low and slowly. It declares there were 22 machines, all flying at 70 miles an hour at an average height of 15,000 feet.

The raiders were big "Gotha" twin-engine machines, which at 15,000 feet look like ours at 5,000 feet. The statement maintains that our gunners shot well, but had hard luck against a difficult target. The defenders were not caught unready. The airmen who engaged the enemy were well equipped, and there were a large number of engagements in the air at close quarters.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, July 9th.

"What is wrong with our air defences?" is the keynote of this morning's comments regarding the air raid on London. No attempt is made to conceal the dissatisfaction that the raiders escaped so easily.

The Times says that the raid produced much anger on the part of the public, and the Government must be prepared to face widespread indignation. It is clear that all our aerial arrangements require fresh investigation.

The Daily Chronicle says that the raid was not exactly a feather in the cap of the Government or of Viscount French. London's defences must be strengthened.

The Daily Mail calls upon the War Cabinet to deal promptly with those responsible for the miserable display of incompetence.

To-day's meeting of the House of Commons is awaited with the keenest interest. Mr. Claude Lowther moves the adjournment this afternoon and is strongly supported.

SOME WONDERFUL ESCAPES.

LATER.

Despite a downpour of rain yesterday, thousands visited the damaged districts, there being brake-loads of men from the Dominions and most prominent people. They were most surprised at the smallness of the damage, as compared with the wholesale destruction in France.

Numerous narrow escapes are reported. Three hundred girls in a factory had descended into the cellars when a bomb exploded, blocking the exit. The police and public hastily cleared the wreckage and the girls marched out unhurt. A shell struck the parapet of a famous drapery establishment, which is crowded with women sale-buying, and crashed on to the pavement and ricocheted to the other side of the street, damaging a restaurant.

A bomb fell in the centre of a block of six-story warehouses. Fire broke out simultaneously with the explosion. Some of the workers are missing and it is feared that they are buried in the debris.

One poor quarter suffered badly. The usual Saturday open-air market was proceeding, and bombs were dropped wholesale. An eye-witness saw shops falling across the street. Police and special police extricated three dead men and then they found three children and a woman alive. All the stalls were blown to smithereens.

A thrilling episode was witnessed in the East End. A British airman dived four or five times in rapid succession into the enemy squadron, scattering them temporarily. In one dive he cut off one of the enemy, who fell hundreds of yards behind his companions, but eventually regained his position.

It is supposed that the enemy machines each carried two observers. The raiders had the advantage of never being attacked in force. It was always a case of our isolated fliers doggedly hanging on to the enemy's formidable formation.

One of the buildings bombed was a popular resort of Germans before the war.

Anti-German riots spread in the north of London. Thousands, largely women, marched in the streets, shouting "Down with the Germans!" Several shops belonging to Germans were wrecked. The damage amounts to several thousands of pounds. A policeman was hurt. Several arrests were made.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMBATTING THE SUBMARINE.

MARINE.

AMSTERDAM, July 9th.

The military correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, writing on the submarine campaign, recalls how he had always warned the German people not to expect too decisive results from it. "It must be admitted that both in offensive and defensive means for combating submarines our enemies had made progress. He then describes the methods such as nets, mines and smoke-clouds, and continues, "Only continued new construction and technical perfecting of the submarine will permit us to maintain our offensive advantage."

The correspondent condemns such statements as that England is completely blockaded, and such prophecies as that the submarines will bring a decision by August. He considers the submarines cannot produce a decision.

CONFERENCE OF ALLIES.

PETROGRAD, July 9th.

The Government announces that a special Conference of the Allies has been convened to consider Balkan affairs. "Such a Conference is necessary in view of the extreme complexity of the political and strategic situation in the Balkans. Its object will be to secure a common policy."

This Conference is separate from the forthcoming general Conference of the Allies regarding peace-terms.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9th.

The United States District Attorney, in statement in the conspiracy case mentioned yesterday, said that preparations for war against England were made in America a year before the outbreak of the war. He proceeded to summarise the plot as follows:—A hundred and five men were involved, of whom 98 are now indicted and seven were named as fellow conspirators. When the war broke out emissaries were despatched to Berlin, where an India Committee, as an adjunct of the Foreign Office, was formed under Herr Zimmermann's personal attention. The conspiracy's activities included large purchases of arms and ammunition, the recruitment and despatch of men to India, the organisation of military expeditions for carrying on from America and from Siam the smuggling of arms and munitions through China and Japan. The principal motive was to force Great Britain to maintain strong forces in India and prevent their transfer to the fighting fronts. Agents were sent to China and Japan with the object to procure secret treaties in favour of Germany.

ENEMY COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, July 9th.

German and Austrian communiqués continue constantly to make statements, especially regarding the Russian front, which are largely irreconcilable with the Russian communiqués. For example, there is no hint in either the German or Austrian communiqués of the big Russian success at Stanislaw. The same applies to the German communiqués regarding the French front. For instance, there is no mention in to-day's German official communiqué of the French success between Les Beuvettes and Chevignys. On the contrary, it speaks of the continued German successes.

It is probable the enemy aim is to bewilder neutrals and at the same time please their own people.

The latest Berlin claim, with reference to Saturday's raid, incidentally confirms that the enemy airmen never know what they hit in these raids.

GERMAN AGENTS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 9th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir P. Magnus, Mr. A. J. Balfour confirmed the reports that German agents were spreading falsehoods in Spain and Russia regarding Great Britain, who was represented as endeavouring to produce a revolution in Spain and to restore the monarchy in Russia.

Mr. Balfour stated that both reports were untrue and absurd, and were inconsistent with the policy of Great Britain, which leaves other countries to manage their own affairs.

FOREIGNERS IN PEKING.

Regarding China, Mr. Balfour said there was no danger to foreigners in the Legations. He had warned Peking that communication between the Capital and the sea must be kept open.

ALLIES EVACUATING GREEK TERRITORY.

PARIS, July 9th.

It is announced that the Allied troops are about to evacuate the Greek territory which they recently temporarily occupied as a precautionary measure.

The evacuation does not include the Salonika region.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONTROL OF U.S. EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.

The Government's more strict control of exports will operate from July 15th. The President's explanatory statement on this matter again emphasises that every effort will be made to prevent supplies reaching the Central Powers.

The commodities controlled will include coke, fuel oils, kerosene, pig iron, ship plates, scrap iron, ferro-manganese, fertilisers, flour, meal, fodder, meats, fats and grains.

RUSSIA AND GREECE.

PETROGRAD, July 6th.

The Russian Government, in a statement on the Balkan Conference, adds that the Government formally protested against the recent steps of the other Allies in Greece. "While not being animated by a desire to support King Constantine, whom we disapprove and whose personal policy we continue to completely disapprove, we disapprove of the means employed to forcibly substitute one King for another. We maintained in the past with the Allies that the choice and form of government of Greece as well as administrative organisation appertain exclusively to the Greek people."

The statement adds, "For these reasons the Government refused to allow Russian troops to participate in the expedition in Southern Greece."

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH CAUSES GREAT DISSATISFACTION.

AMSTERDAM, July 9th.

The reports of the Reichstag debate following Herr Erzberger's speech show that he was supported by the National Liberals and Progressives.

The Imperial Chancellor spoke for an hour and a half, but declined to bind himself to the policy of no annexations and no indemnities. The speech caused great dissatisfaction.

Not only the Socialists, but the Liberals and other parties are demanding the introduction of a Parliamentary system with the appointment of leading Deputies from all parties to Ministerial posts.

Another demand is the introduction of the Reichstag franchise in Prussia.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.

While the final form which the Prohibition legislation is to take will be settled by a conference of both Houses, it is regarded as probable that the Senate's decision forbidding the importation of distilled liquors and the use for beverage purposes of such liquors now in bond will be upheld.

The Senate has also decided that spirits in bond shall be paid for on a basis of ten per cent. above cost.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

STOCKHOLM, July 9th.

The German Minority Socialists, in a manifesto announcing its views on peace, demands general disarmament as the sole means of destroying militarism. It denounces economic warfare and demands compulsory arbitration at the conclusion of peace, without annexations or indemnities, and the re-establishment of Serbia as an independent nation. It declares it would be unjust to treat Russian Poland differently from Austro-German Poland and favours a referendum regarding Alsace-Lorraine and payment of compensation to Belgium. It denounces the policy of colonial conquests.

PRESIDENT WILSON SECURES FIFTY PRISONERS.

EFFECTS OF HIS SPEECH.

First tangible fruits of the missionary enterprise originated by the New York World and carried out by the French Government, which sowed copies of President Wilson's address, in a German translation, over the German lines and as far behind them as aviators could reach, were gathered near St. Quentin on May 10th.

French sentinels in the front trench heard a rattle among the tin cans hung along the outer edge of their barbed wire entanglement by way of warning signals and threw up a star shell. Its weird blue glare disclosed a party of fifty-odd youthful and hungry looking German soldiers, every man with his hands up and each waving a white paper which proved to be one of the German copies of the President's address.

They were conveyed safely into the French lines, and taken to the rear, although under a sputter of rifle fire from the German trenches.

CONTRASTS.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT.

[BY JOHN AYSCOUGH.]

"Look here upon this picture, and on this —" All over the world, at this moment, and for some time past, men and women of large heart and compassionate charity are begging and have been begging for various groups of sufferers from the war.

We need at this moment only instance a few—the Belgians, the Serbs, the Poles, and the Armenians.

In public meetings, in a whole literature of printed appeals the appalling sufferings of these four peoples, their terrible condition, their awful need, have been set out. It is heart-wringing to hear and to read; the sympathy of the hearer, of the reader, is compelled by the horror and tragedy of the story. No one with anything to give could know the story and shut up his hand from giving. More than that, millions of those who give would find it impossible to hear the story if they could not be spared, its four acts make up too ghastly a drama of persecution, ruthlessness, iniquity, crime. The tale is so brutal, its episodes are so inhuman, it reveals so hideous a relapse to barbarism—that gentle-hearted people would be spared the personal pain the hearing of it must entail. Enormous numbers of good and sweet-natured people all over the world do, in fact, so spare themselves; they are generous but mentally timid. They argue "It is my help that is needed, not my tears; my knowing the whole loathsome tale of wrong can't make it untrue; it is done, my hearing the facts won't alter them." So that only a percentage—a very small percentage—of those who give their money, do know, do at all know how the dire need for their help arose.

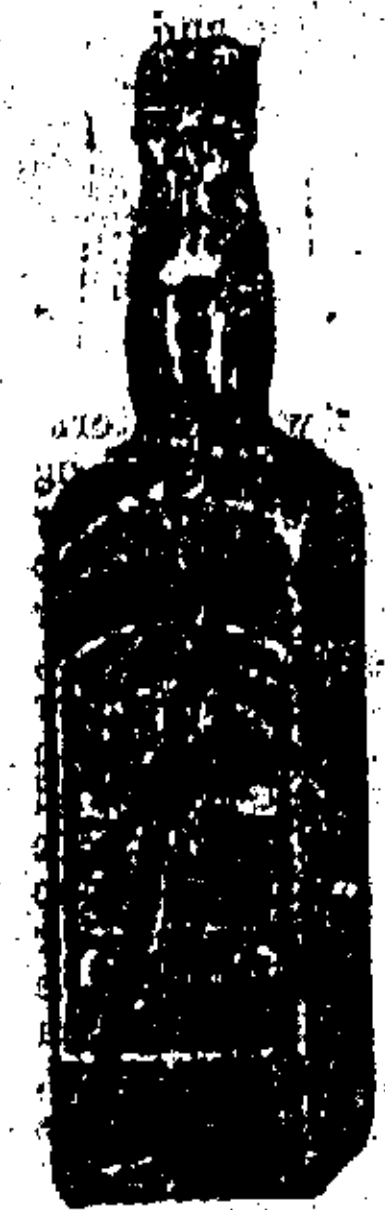
And, oddly enough, this also is true—only a few of those who give their help stand mentally still and ask themselves: "By whom were these things done? We would save the broken remnant of the victims—whose victims were they?"

Nevertheless, let them all ask it. Let them continually ask it, and persistently remember the answer to it. Is it the Allied Powers who have flung their awful mass of ruin and misery upon the world's charity? The reply should concern the conscience of all the neutral world. For the common conscience of mankind is never satisfied by such aid as it can afford to the victim of violence and brutality; it feels its honour concerned with the branding of the criminal. The Neutral world will never have a clear conscience at less price. The bystander who contents himself with giving his lease money to a man who lies almost beaten to death, to a woman who has been the victim of horrible assault, knows he is a paltry, and knows that he must look like an accomplice if he abstains from denunciation.

Is it the powers of the Grand Alliance who have merited this obprobrium? Is it against them that Neutral condemnation, loud and fearless, should be raised? If it were, it would have been loudly proclaimed, for there is no fear among Neutrals of the Allied bullying of the having even to suffer (in the even of Allied triumph) treatment similar to that which has befallen the four stricken peoples of whom we have spoken. The Neutral nations are well aware that there is no other any need of appeal to the world's charity and compassion for victims of Allied brutality. Has any Neutral power since the war began had to lodge timid appeal with the Allied Powers in favour of any victim of theirs? Has the Holy See, has Spain ever had to prefer such an appeal to the Allied Powers for a little mercy, a little restraint of irresponsible brutality? For Belgium such appeal has to be made over and over again; for Serbia; for Poles under the heel of the Central Powers; for the Armenians. To us! To the Allies!

Between the Belgian people and sheer starvation the United States long stood; has there been any such need for any such pity and mercy on the part of any outside Power for any people under Allied rule? Yet vast numbers of Germans all the world over are in the power of Great Britain and her Allies. Every German Colony has passed under the rule of the Allied Powers. In Great Britain and her colonies there are vast numbers of German prisoners, and of prisoners of the other nationalities fighting on the side of the Allied Powers. Has any neutral Power been constrained to make appeal for a mitigation of the rigour of the treatment? The British and other Allied prisoners in Germany are, in truth, fed by the charity of their own people; but for the food sent to them from home they would long since have died of famine. Have the German and Austrian prisoners in Great Britain had to be fed from Germany or Austria? Would those prisoners themselves have been willing to trust to the brotherly charity of their own folk at home? To return to the four nations on whose behalf the charity of the world is enlisted have the Allied Powers stood aside and left this office of charity to Neutrals? Have England and the British Empire, has France, have the other Allied Powers been content to shrug the unconcerned shoulder and say: "We did not work the evil, we cannot be expected to try to mitigate a ruin that was none of our making."

All over Great Britain and the British Empire, all over France and other countries of the Entente, unwaried efforts have been made, and are being made, to repair the ruin of these victim peoples, to bind up their wounds and pour in oil and wine. And this, while every penny of the Allies might well seem to be claimed for their own flesh and blood. By whom have the stricken people not been helped? By them who did the damage? What nations of the earth have held themselves unconcerned in the agony of these peoples? Those alone who brought it on them. No tardy impulse of compassion has ever touched them, no belated scruple, no chivalric thought of raising the fallen, no human movement towards reparation. Surely these contrasts are worth the study of those who held themselves Neutral, whose function it is to consider two manner of trees and know them by their fruits.

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THERAPION No. 100GENERAL SMUTS ON AFTER-
WAR PROBLEMS.
MONARCHY ESSENTIAL.
BRITISH EMPIRE'S EXAMPLE TO
THE WORLD.

Lieut. General Smuts was entertained at a banquet given by members of both Houses of Parliament in the Royal Gallery at the House of Lords, as briefly recorded in our cable columns at the time. Field-Marshal Viscount French presided over a company numbering about 320.

THE MILITARY ART.

Field-Marshal Viscount French, proposing the toast of the evening, said:—The eminent General whom we are entertaining at this moment justly shines amongst us as a highly successful commander in the field, and it is in the light of his great military talents that the whole Empire today regards him. (Cheers.) I am glad of the opportunity to recall a period of time sixteen years ago, a time to which the General himself has more than once eloquently referred since he has been in this country, when I had the honour (and I feel it to have been a great honour) of opposing him in the field. With consummate bravery and ability he commanded the Boer forces in Cape Colony throughout the last year of the South African War. General Smuts took, as we know, a large and important part in the conduct of the first two years of the war, but I prefer to choose, as an illustration of his military genius that part of the campaign for which he had the sole responsibility, and in which I had the best reason to feel and appreciate his power and ability as an opponent. "If you be a great general," said Sir John Bull, "come and fight me." "If you be a great general," replied Smuts to Sir John Bull, "come and fight me." I say, without hesitation, that day after day, week after week, month after month, our distinguished guest, with every disadvantage in the way of numbers, arms, transport, equipment, and supply, eluded all my attempts to bring him to decisive action, and impressed me far more than any opponent I have ever met with his power as a great commander and leader of men. (Cheers.) The British Army has, as I hope and believe, fairly earned a reputation for conducting war with that generous chivalry which can alone justify it in the eyes of civilisation, and I rejoice to look back into the past and to realise how our enemy of that time, commanded by such men as Botha and Smuts, continually vied with us in the constant maintenance of those finer sentiments which brave enemies should ever cultivate. (Cheers.) I have referred to General Smuts as a great leader and a great statesman. It is to my mind an extraordinary fact that some of the greatest soldiers in the world's history have not made the profession of arms the chief study of their lives. We know that Cromwell, Lee, Grant, and other famous soldiers were not brought up to lead men in the field, and it may hardly be said even in the case of the great Napoleon himself that the military art alone engaged his constant thought. Our guest of to-night will go down to history with these other great names as living illustrations of what we mean when we talk of born leaders of men. (Cheers.) Personally, I do not know which I am prouder of, having crossed swords with him, or fought by his side. Both as an opponent and as a friend he has taught us all great lessons. (Cheers.)

The toast was honoured by the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

SPEECH OF GENERAL SMUTS.

Lieut. General Smuts, in reply, said:—Even since I have come to this country, about two months ago, I have received nothing but the most profound and charming kindness and hospitality, which has culminated in this unique banquet to-night. I appreciate it all the more because I know it is given at a time when the greatest storm in the world's history is raging, and when nobody in this country or great city feels inclined to indulge in any festivities or banquets. When I return home I shall be able to tell the people of South Africa that I have been received by you not as a guest, not as a stranger, but simply as one of yourselves. (Cheers.) Speaking with a somewhat different accent, and laying a different emphasis on many things, as no doubt becomes a barbarian from the outer marches of the Empire—(laughter)—and one whose mind is not yet deeply furrowed with trenches and dug-outs, I would like first of all to say how profoundly thankful I am to Lord French for the words which have fallen from his lips. Your expressions in regard to myself are largely, I feel, undeserved. At any rate, I accept them as coming from an old opponent and comrade in arms. I know they are meant in the best spirit, and I accept them as such.

After referring to incidents in the Boer War, General Smuts proceeded:—Those were very difficult and strenuous days in which one learned many a valuable lesson, good for all life. One of those lessons was that under stress of great difficulty practically everything breaks down ultimately, and the only things that survive are really the simple human feelings of loyalty and comradeship to your fellows, and patriotism which can stand the strain and bear you through all difficulty and privation. (Hear, hear.) We soldiers know the extraordinary value of these simple feelings, how far they go, and what strain they can bear, and how ultimately they support the whole weight of civilisation. That war was carried on by both sides in a sportsman-like spirit, and in a clean, chivalrous way—(cheers)—and out of that calamity has been produced the happy state of affairs that you see to-day in South Africa, which led to a new basis on which to build the larger and happier South Africa which is arising to-day. I am sure in the present great struggle now being waged you will see some cause

leading to lasting results. Here you have from all parts of the British Empire young men gathering on the battlefields of Europe, and whilst your statesmen keep planning a great scheme of union for the future of the Empire my feeling is that very largely the work is already done. The spirit of comradeship has been born in this campaign on the battlefields of Europe, and many of the men from the various parts of the Empire will be far more powerful than any instrument of government that you can elect in the future. I feel sure that in after days, when our successors come to sum up what has happened and draw up a balance sheet, there will be a good credit balance due to this common feeling of comradeship which will have been built up. Now once more, as many ages ago during the Roman Empire, the Germanic volcano is in eruption, and the whole world is shaking. No doubt in this great evolution you are faced in this country with the most difficult and enormous problems which any Government or people have ever been called upon to face—problems of world-wide strategy, of man-power, communications, food supply, of every imaginable kind and magnitude, so large that it is almost beyond the wit of man to solve them, and it is intelligible that there you forget so many difficulties to face one forgets to keep before one's eye the situation as a whole. And yet that is very necessary.

GERMANISM SWEEPED OUT.

It is most essential that even in this bitter struggle, even when Europe is looming so large before our eyes, we should keep before us the whole situation. We should see it steadily, and see it whole. (Hear, hear.) I would ask you not to forget in these times the British Commonwealth of Nations. (Hear, hear.) Do not forget that larger world which is made up of all the nations that belong to the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Bear in mind that after all Europe is not so large, and will not always continue to loom so large as at present. (Cheers.) Even now in the struggle the pace of Europe is being permanently slowed down. Your Empire is spread all over the world, and even where the pace is slowed down in one portion it is accelerated in another, and you have to keep the whole before you in order to judge fairly and squarely of the factors which affect the whole.

I wish to say a few words to-night on this subject, because I think there is a tendency sometimes to forget certain aspects of the great questions with which we are now confronted. That is one of the reasons why I am glad the Imperial Conference was called at this time, apparently a very opportune moment, and yet the calling of this Conference at this time has already directed attention once more to that other aspect of the whole situation which is so important to us. Remember, it is not only Europe that we have to consider, but also the future of this great Commonwealth, to which we all belong. It is peculiarly situated; it is scattered over the whole world; it is not a compact territory; it is dependent for its very existence on world-wide communications, which must be maintained, or this Empire goes to pieces. In the past thirty years you see what has happened. Everywhere you see communities where upon you are settled down, everywhere you find a German colony here and there, and the day would have come when your Empire would have been in very great jeopardy from your lines of communication being cut.

Now, one of the by-products of this war has been that the whole world outside Europe has been cleared of the enemy. Germany has been swept from the seas, and from all continents except Central Europe. Whilst Germany has been gaining ground in Central Europe, from the rest of the world she has been swept clean; and, therefore, you are now in this position—almost providentially brought to this position—that once more you can consider the problem of your future as a whole. When peace comes to be made you have all these parts in your hand, and you can go carefully into the question of what is necessary for your future security, and your future safety as an Empire, and you can say, so far as it is possible under war circumstances, what you are going to keep and what you are going to give away.

That is a very important precedent, I hope when the time comes—I am speaking for myself, and expressing nobody's opinion but my own—I feel when the times come for peace we should not bear only Central Europe in mind, but the whole British Empire. As far as we are concerned, we do not wish this war to have been fought in vain. We have not fought for material gain, or for territory; we have fought for security in the future. (Hear, hear.) If we attach any value to this group of nations which compose the British Empire, then we, in settling peace, will have to look carefully at our future safety and security, and I hope that will be done, and that no arrangement will be made which will jeopardise the very valuable and lasting results which have been attained. (Hear, hear.)

GOVERNMENT OF THE FUTURE.

That is the geographical question. There remains the other question—a very difficult question—of the future constitutional relations and readjustments in the British Empire. At a luncheon given recently by the Empire Parliamentary Association I said, rather cryptically, that I did not think this was a matter in which we should follow precedents, and I hope you will bear with me if I say a few words on that theme, and develop more fully what I meant. I think we are inclined to make mistakes in thinking about this group of nations that which we belong, because too often we think of it merely as one State. The British Empire is much more than a State. I think the very expression "Empire" is misleading, because it makes people think as if we are one single entity, one unity, to which that term "Empire" can be applied. We are not an Empire. Germany is an empire, so

was Rome, and so is India, but we are a system of nations, a community of States and of nations far greater than any empire which has ever existed; and by using this ancient expression we really obscure the real fact that we are larger, and that our whole position is different, and that we are not one nation, or state, or empire, but we are a whole world by ourselves, consisting of many nations and states, and all sorts of communities under one flag. We are a system of states, not only a static system, a stationary system, but a dynamic system, growing, evolving all the time towards new destinies. Here you have a kingdom with a number of Crown colonies; besides that you have large protectorates like Egypt, which is an empire in itself, which was one of the greatest empires in the world. Besides that you have great dependencies like India—an empire in itself, one of the oldest civilisations in the world, and we are busy there trying to see how East and West can work together, how the forces that have kept the East going can be worked in conjunction with the ideas we have evolved in Western civilisation. Beyond that we come to the so-called Dominions, a number of nations and States almost sovereign, almost independent, who govern themselves, who have been evolved on the principles of your constitutional system, now almost independent States, and who all belong to this group, to this community of nations, which I prefer to call the British Commonwealth of Nations. Now, you see that no political ideas that we evolved in the past, no nomenclature will apply to this world which is comprised in the British Empire; any expression, any name which we have found so far for this group has been insufficient, and I think the man who would discover the real appropriate name for this vast system of entities would be doing a great service not only to this country, but to constitutional theory.

The question is, how are you going to provide for the future government of this group of nations? It is an entirely new problem. If you want to see how great it is, you must take the United States in comparison. There you find what is essential—one nation, not perhaps in the fullest sense, but more and more growing into one; one big State, consisting of subordinate parts, but whatever the nomenclature of the United States Constitution, you have one national State, over one big, contiguous area. That is the problem presented by the United States, and for which they discovered this federal solution, which means subordinate governments for the subordinate parts, but one national Federal Parliament for the whole.

GROWTH OF FREE NATIONS.

Compare with that state of facts this enormous system comprised in the British Empire of nations all over the world, some independent, living under diverse conditions, and all growing towards greater nations than they are at present. You can see at once that the solution which has been found practically in the case of the United States probably never will work under our system. That is what I feel in all the empires of the past, and even in the United States—the effort has been towards forming one nation. All the empires that we have known in the past and that exist to-day are founded on the idea of assimilation, of trying to force different human material through one mould so as to form one nation. Your whole idea and basis is entirely different. You do not want to standardise the nations of the British Empire. You want to develop them into greater nationhood. These younger communities the offspring of the Mother Country, or territories like that of my own people, which have been annexed after various vicissitudes of war—all these you want to mould on any common pattern, but you want them to develop according to the principles of self-government and freedom and liberty. (Cheers.) Therefore, your whole basic idea is different from anything that has ever existed before, either in the empires of the past, or even in the United States.

I think that this is the fundamental fact which we have to bear in mind—that the British Empire, or this British Commonwealth of Nations, does not stand for unity, standardisation, or assimilation, or denationalisation; but it stands for a fuller, a richer, and more various life among all the nations that compose it. (Hear, hear.) And even nations who have fought against you like my own, realise that they and their interests, their language, their religions, and all their cultural interests are as safe and as secure under the British flag as those of the children of your household and your own blood. It is only in proportion as that is realised that you will fulfil the true mission which you have undertaken. (Cheers.) Therefore, it seems, making my own individual opinion, that there is only one solution, that is the solution supplied by our past traditions of freedom, self-government, and the fullest development. We are not going to force common Governments, federal, or otherwise, but we are going to extend liberty, freedom, and nationhood more and more in every part of the Empire.

UNION UNDER A MONARCHY.

The question arises, how are you going to keep this world together if there is going to be all this enormous development towards a more varied and richer life among all its parts? It seems to me that you have two potent factors that you must rely on for the future. The first is your hereditary kingship. (Hear, hear.) I have seen some speculations recently in the papers of this country upon the position of the kingship of this country; speculations by people who, I am sure, have never thought of the wider issues that are at stake. You cannot make a Republic in this country, you cannot make a Republic of the British Commonwealth of Nations, because if you have to elect a President, not only in these islands, but all over the British Empire, who will be the ruler and representative of all these peoples, you know the theory of our Constitution is

that the King is not merely your King, but he is the King of all of us. He represents every part of the whole Commonwealth of Nations. If his place is to be taken by anybody else, then that somebody will have to be elected by a process which, I think, will pass the wit of man to devise. (Hear, hear.) Therefore let us be thankful for the mercies we have. We have a kingship here which is really not very different from a hereditary Republic, and I am sure that more and more in the future the trend will be in that direction, and I shall not be surprised to see the time when our Royal princes, instead of getting their Consorts among the princelings of Central Europe, will go to the Dominions and the outlying portions of the Empire. (Prolonged cheers.)

I think that in the theory of the future of this great Empire it is impossible to attach too much importance to this institution which we have existing, and which can be developed, in my opinion, to the greatest uses possible for its future preservation and development. (Hear, hear.) It will, of course, be necessary to go further than that. It is not only the symbol of unity which you have in the Royal ruler, but you will have to develop further common institutions.

Everyone admits that it would be necessary to devise better machinery for common consultation than we have had hitherto. (Hear, hear.) So far we have relied upon the Imperial Conference, which meets every four years, and which, however useful for the work it has done hitherto, has not, in my opinion, been a complete success. (Hear, hear.) It will be necessary to devise better means for achieving our ends. A certain precedent has been laid, even of calling the Prime Ministers and representatives from the Empire of India to the Imperial Cabinet, and we have seen the statement made by Lord Curzon that it is the intention of the Government to perpetuate that practice in future. Although we have not yet the details of the scheme, and we have to wait for a complete exposition of the subject from his Majesty's Government, yet it is clear that in an institution like that you have a far better instrument of common consultation than you have in the old Imperial Conference, which was called only every four years, and which discussed a number of subjects which were not really of first-rate importance. After all, what you want is to call together the most important statesmen in the Empire from time to time—say once a year, or as often as may be found necessary—to discuss matters which concern all parts of the Empire in common, and in order that causes of friction and misunderstanding may be removed. (Hear, hear.) A common policy should be laid down to determine the true orientation of our Imperial policy.

COMMON FOREIGN POLICY.

Take foreign policy, for instance, on which the fate of the Empire may from time to time depend. I think it is highly desirable that at least once a year the most important leaders of the Empire should be called together to discuss these matters, and to determine a common policy, which would then be carried out in detail by the various executive Governments of the commonwealth nations. This Imperial Council or Cabinet will not themselves exercise executive functions, but they will lay down the policy which will be carried out by the Governments of the various parts of the Empire. A system like that, although it looks small, must in the end lead to very important results and very great changes. You cannot settle a common policy for the whole of the British Empire without changing that policy very considerably from what it has been in the past, because the policy will have to be, for one thing, far simpler. We do not understand the diplomatic finesse in other parts of the Empire. (Laughter.) We go by large principles, and things which can be easily understood by our undeveloped democracies. If your foreign policy is going to rest, not on the basis of your Cabinet here, finally on the whole of the British Empire, it will have to be a simpler and more intelligible policy, which will, I am sure, lead in the end to less friction, and the greater safety of the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Of course, no one will ever dispute the supremacy of the Imperial Government in these matters. Whatever changes and developments come about, we shall always look upon the British Government as the senior partner in this concern. When this Council is in sitting the Imperial Government will conduct the foreign affairs of the Empire. But it will always be subject to the principles and policy which have been laid down in these common conferences from time to time, and which, I think, will be a simpler and safer policy for the Empire as a whole. Naturally, it will lead to greater publicity. There is no doubt that, after the catastrophe that has overtaken Europe, nations in future will want to know more about the way their affairs are conducted. (Hear, hear.) And you can understand that, once it is no longer an affair of one Government, but of a larger number of Governments who are responsible ultimately to their Parliaments for the action they have taken, you may be sure there will be a great deal more publicity and discussion of foreign affairs than there has ever been.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S MISSION.

I am sure that the after-effects of a change like this, although it looks a simple change, are going to be very important, not only for this community of nations, but for the world as a whole. (Hear, hear.) Far too much stress is laid upon the instruments of government. People are inclined to forget that the world is getting more democratic, and that forces which find expression in public opinion are going to be far more powerful in the future than they have been in the past. You will find that you have built up a spirit of comradeship and a common feeling of patriotism, and that the instrument of government will not be

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE KAISER'S THRONE.
ELECTIVE EMPIRE OR GERMAN
REPUBLIC.

Lord Escher, in a letter, dated from France on May 8th, to Mr. John S. Samuel, Glasgow, throws a startling light on the position of the German Imperial family in the face of recent political developments. He writes:—

"It is now more than a year since I have been able to leave France, but our home-coming is not far off, thanks to Sir Douglas Haig's tenacity and high gifts of command, thanks to his magnificent troops, and thanks to the new spirit that Mr. Lloyd George has breathed into the conduct of the war. Nothing is more indicative of the failure of Germany's high hopes, than the attempt of the ruling classes to make their peace with the people before the day of vengeance."

He goes on to quote from a letter written from Berlin by a Polish officer to a friend in Switzerland describing the discussion in the Commission of the Reichstag on the proposed amendments to Article 17 of the Constitution to limit the Kaiser's powers, and make the Chancellor responsible to the Reichstag. He proceeds:—

This interesting letter went on to state that the abdication of the Emperor of the Imperial Crown was mentioned at Hamburg at the recent meeting of the Sovereigns of Germany and Austria, and that in Government circles and in public the reconstitution of an elective federal empire is openly discussed as an alternative to a German Republic, which for many reasons appears more difficult of realization. The writer adds that the unpopularity of the Crown Prince is so general that, were the Imperial form of government to be retained on an elective basis, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria would, even in Prussia, command more votes than the present heir to the imperial throne.

"No one," he adds, "who knew Germany in 1913 would recognize it to-day after three years of war. Here in France the spirit of the people rises daily. When soem momentary check causes disappointment among the soldiers or critical observation by the politicians, the people retain their steadiness and confidence. These are the stable features in the struggle. That the battles of the Somme and of Arras are the decisive battles of the war, no one in France doubts, and nothing will ever shake the gratitude of the French people to the British regiments that have won back from the enemy the violated soil of France."

the thing that matters so much as the spirit that actuates the whole system of all its parts. That seems to me to be your mission. You talk about an Imperial mission. It seems to me this British Empire has only one mission, and that is a mission for greater liberty and freedom and self-development. Yours is the only system that has ever worked in history where a large number of nations have been living in unity. Talk about the League of Nations—you are the only league of nations that has ever existed; and if the line that I am sketching here is correct you are going to be an even greater league of nations in the future; and if you are true to your old traditions of self-government and to this vision of your future and your mission, who knows that you may not exercise far greater and more beneficent influence on the history of mankind than you have ever done before?

In the welter of confusion which is probably going to follow the war in Europe you will stand as the one system where liberty to work successfully has kept together diverse communities. You may be sure the world such as will be surrounding you in the times that are coming will be very likely to follow your example. You may become the real nucleus for the world-government for the future. There is no doubt that is the way things will go in the future. You have made a successful start; and if you keep on the right track your Empire will be a solution of the whole problem.

PRIZE WITHIN OUR GRASP.

I hope I have given no offence. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") When I look around this brilliant gathering, and see before me the most important men in the Government of the United Kingdom, I was rather anxious that we should discuss this matter, which concerns our future so very vitally—a matter which should never be forgotten even in this awful struggle, in which all our energies are engaged. Memories of the past keep crowding in upon me. I think of all the difficulties which have surrounded us in the past, and I am truly filled with gratitude for the reception which you have given me, and with gratitude to Time, the great and merciful judge, which has healed many wounds—(hear, hear)—and gratitude to that Divinity which "shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." (Hear, hear.) I think of the difficulties that still lie ahead of us, which are going to test all the nations fighting for liberty far more than they have ever been tested in the past, and I hope and pray that they all may have clearness of vision and purpose, and especially that strength of soul in the coming days, which will be more necessary than strength of arm. I verily believe that we are within reach of priceless and immeasurable good, not only for this United Kingdom and group of nations to which we belong, but also for the whole world. But, of course, it will depend largely upon us whether the great prize is achieved now in this struggle, or whether the world will be doomed to long, weary waiting in the future. The prize is within our grasp, if we have strength, especially the strength of soul, which I hope we shall have, to see this thing through without getting tired of waiting until victory crowns the efforts of our brave men in the field. (Loud cheers.)

U-BOAT VICTIMS.

JOURNEY IN A SUBMARINE.

WAR PRISONERS' DREADFUL FATE.

Routier's Agency has received from a Spanish source an account of the adventures of eight Spanish seamen on a German submarine and in a German prison camp. These eight men, who have been recently sent back to Barcelona, formed part of the crew of the British vessel *Gravina*, which was sunk on February 7th last.

The ship was struck amidships and broke in two halves, and the fifteen survivors were able to keep afloat by clinging to two halves of the wreck. In about half an hour's time, states one of the Spaniards, "we saw a submarine coming towards us. We shouted, 'We are Spaniards, we are Spaniards! Save us!' The submarine came near to us, and many of the crew were on its platform looking at us and laughing at our struggles. We expected to be picked up quickly, but no, we still had to remain in the water another ten minutes while the submarine officers prepared their cameras to photograph us. Having done this, they proceeded to save us. They threw lifeboats attached to ropes and got us on board. We had now been fighting against death for three-quarters of an hour. We were immediately made to go below through the after-hatch to the part of the submarine used for discharging torpedoes and storing ammunition. In this floating prison we found two companions in misfortune, the captains of two English seamen sunk by the same submarine.

The monotonous but not tranquil life was disturbed from time to time by a rapid manoeuvre. Some vessel was in sight and it was necessary to sink it. They forced us to load the torpedo, an operation which was performed with all the rapidity of a machine. They opened the chamber of the tube, made us lift the torpedo and put it in. Afterwards they gave the order to fire, and after a few seconds of anxiety we heard a formidable explosion. The German seamen jumped, laughed, and sang. They had hit the target. During the twelve days that we were on board they sank five vessels, among them a Swedish sailing-ship which was sunk by cannon shots. Generally speaking we went down at night-time, and although submerged we came up to the surface of the sea, which, however, they never allowed to which. We were aware of it by the change of motors. Our region of operation (that is, of the submarine) was for nine days south of Ireland.

On February 5th, 1917, we started on the homeward trip to the naval base, as the German seamen informed us. We went up the west side of England, round the north, and then to Jutland, always on the surface, and in three days arrived in the waters of Heligoland. One of us managed to see the engineer's diary, where the following particulars appeared: "Eighteen miles speed on the surface, and thirteen miles submerged; 12,000 tons. Crew of thirty, and in each page was noted U. 51. Four hours before arriving at the island of Heligoland they made all the prisoners go up on the deck platform, and they photographed us. They then ordered us down below again to the torpedo-room. The port where we landed was not very large. There were about a dozen submarines and four or five destroyers there but all the quays and jetties bristled with seamen with bayonets fixed."

FIENDISH BARBARITY.

After describing their journey to and arrival in a prison camp, where they found themselves amongst Russians numbering about 250, the account continues:

Three days after arrival in camp we were awakened by cries from the Russians who slept in the hut. Fire had broken out in one hut apart from the others, which served as a dungeon where they shut up prisoners who were rebellious. That day six Russians, one Frenchman, and one Englishman were undergoing this punishment. The prisoners naturally called to be let out, but in vain. The sentry remained unmoved. No doubt he was awaiting orders from his superiors. Those inside the dungeon were being stifled to death. The Englishman broke the pane of a small window, with the idea of freeing himself and his companions. The sentry, seeing him leaning out of the window, gave him a tremendous bayonet thrust in the chest. The wounded man fell like lead. A small but revolting struggle then took place. The prisoners attempted to get out, and the German soldier reddened his bayonet again and again with the blood of the men shut up, who saw with horror that the fire was increasing. The conflagration could not be extinguished by the other prisoners until it had done its work. The eight unhappy individuals who occupied the dungeon were corpses. For an hour afterwards nothing was heard but shouts of indignation. It looked as if a formidable outbreak would take place. The guards were immediately reinforced, and we were surrounded by a number of German soldiers. The commander of the camp issued an order stating that he was sorry for what had occurred, and that on the following day he would allow the funeral of the victims to take place with ceremony.

"It was not all the prisoners who resigned themselves to suffer what was imposed on them. The English, above all, were the most rebellious. One day we were present at a scene which was celebrated with great rejoicing in all the camp. An English seaman, who already had one eye blind as a result of blows they had given him on a previous occasion, refused to obey two officers who ordered him to go to work. They reviled one another mutually, and finally the Englishman invited them to fight, giving them such punches that as a consequence we saw them for days afterwards with their heads bandaged. The German soldiers were the first to scoff at the cowardice of their superiors. The English sailor was condemned to bread and water until the end of the war.

"What saddened me most were the twenty old men and thirty children of 12 to 14 years of age, all English except one, who were French; they were youngsters who had been captured on board the *Olivier* at foot of next column."

CONFIDENCE IN JELlicoe.

ILL-JUDGED CRITICISM.

There was a very large attendance at the annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen, which was held at Cuxton Hall, under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Stepney.

Sir Edward Carson (First Lord of the Admiralty), in a message of regret for absence, said, "I am in the fullest sympathy with the splendid work which the Missions to Seamen are doing with such conspicuous success. I regret that I shall not have an opportunity of expressing personally my high approval of the missions in the interests of seafaring men." (Cheers.)

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in a message of regret for absence, wrote, "I am sorry to tell you that I shall not be able to attend the meeting in Cuxton Hall. I need hardly say that I wish the meeting every possible success." (Cheers.)

Mr. Andrew Fisher (High Commissioner for Australia) wrote in commendation of the work of the missions, and testified as to how much it meant to the men and boys who went to the Australian ports. He also announced that he had received from the office of the High Commissioner for Canada a communication stating that the British Sailors' Relief Fund of Canada had promoted a movement in the Dominion as an expression of gratitude to British sailors. Of the total sum collected £50,000 had been forwarded to Sir George Perley, who had sent a cheque for £2,500, the amount allotted to that society. (Cheers.)

The chairman remarked that during the war the merchant service had been lifted up into the heroic and splendour of the great conflict.

Admiral Sir Robert Lowry expressed regret at the absence of Sir Jellicoe, and said "certain sections of the Press are girding and snarling at Sir John, the same as they did at his predecessors. I should like to say that the officers and men of the Navy have the most complete confidence in him. (Cheers.) They had the most complete confidence in the last Lord of the Admiralty, and they have just as much confidence, and perhaps a little more, in the present, because many of them have come straight from the sea. They know their work, and mean to do it. (Cheers.) I feel a very strong spirit of indignation at some of the things that have been said, and mingled with that indignation there is a certain amount of contempt, because the people who say it know so mighty little of what they are talking about."

Admiral Lowry then told some tales of the heroism of the mercantile marine in the contests with submarines. "One trawler," he said, "which was in northern waters, saw a German submarine. Although unarmed, the trawler went to the U boat, which at once submerged, her commander evidently thinking that no trawler would dare to attack unarmed as this one did." "Another trawler," remarked the Admiral, "was armed with a couple of light guns. The skipper was in the habit of giving way to drink. Not understanding that he was a fine fellow. One day he was out, and he and his crew came across a German submarine much more heavily armed than the trawler. The submarine began to attack. The first shot from the submarine went through her deck-house, and smashed a great deal of the wheel, which was in the skipper's hands. He nevertheless went on steering with the broken spokes. A second shot carried away the cook's galley, and a third went through the stern. In reply, the trawler sent two shots, which probably struck the submarine. At any rate, she went below water. The old skipper, when he returned, said to me, 'Well, you have asked me for a long time to give up the drink. I swear off it now. If I had been on the burst the night before I should not have hit that submarine.' Well that trawler became the terror of the submarines. Afterwards she was attacked by four of them, and her crew are now either at the bottom of the sea, or are prisoners in Germany."

Admiral Lowry added that there were similar heroic doings of these men who were formerly in the merchant service, and there were cases in which it was not known whether submarines had been sunk or not. "When we are inclined to say," he concluded, "that the Navy is not doing much, do let us recall the last we have entirely different questions to face than ever we had before, and it is almost impossible for us to tell the results. We hope they are greater and better than those things we are certain about. Let us trust the men at sea, and trust those who are working the sea fleet from the Admiralty." (Cheers.)

Admiral Sir E. Fremantle said the newspapers were always making discoveries just now they were very busy criticising the Navy. "I do not object to legitimate criticism," he said, "but I think a little of it is beside the mark. There are a great many things which have not been discovered yet. One is how to catch the big submarines. One hope, when we have the advantage of the co-operation of our good Allies, the Americans, that we may discover a proper antidote, but whether we discover that or not, I feel sure that in other ways we shall succeed, if not in finding an antidote, at least in finding a palliative."

vessels sunk, and ran from hut to hut asking for sweets and tobacco. Another day I also suffered a great shock on seeing the English captain of our steamer *Gravina*, who had so far received no news from his family, who came up to us to beg for a piece of bread. Give me a little, certainly had no reason to complain of his treatment of us, and we respected him. We gave him all we could."

On April 14th the eight Spanish seamen were entrained for the Swiss frontier. All the way they were much struck by the number of wounded and by the general air of depression among the people. When they reached the Swiss frontier they made a present of nearly a pound of soap to the German who had been in charge of their train, and who had treated them kindly. The German was overjoyed. "You do not know what you are giving me," he said, "this is worth about 80 marks." (24.)

FOREIGN SERVICE AND HOME LIFE.

CHANGES THAT THE WAR WILL BRING.

Many minds are speculating on the changes that the war will introduce into our institutions and public life. There are possible effects on our homes and habits that do not perhaps enter often into our calculations, writes "Gunner" in the *Manchester Guardian*, and yet have an importance of their own. In France they come home to one. For until this war the life of a foreign country has been practically unknown to the great mass of the people of the islands. The habits and tastes of the travelled classes are largely formed and modified by their experience of foreign countries, and everyone knows that in almost every nation the effect of travel can be recognized distinctly within a certain limited circle. The war has brought this experience to millions of men, introducing them to their neighbours, and not as ordinary visitors but as comrades and friends. The normal Englishman of to-morrow will be in this respect what the exceptional Englishman was yesterday.

Those who have the time and the mind to note what is going on around them in that strange and friendly invasion believe that the soldier when he returns will expect more of his home than he used to expect before the war. They are not thinking of the large and unexpected awakenings that the first knowledge of a foreign country often brings to the imagination. They are thinking solely of effects of their taste of French life on the British soldiers' standard of comfort. Those men have left a country where the art of making a man comfortable in his home was virtually killed by the industrial revolution.

WANT OF RESOURCE IN THE HOMES.

Everyone who has studied the writings of the contemporary observers of the great industrial changes of the early nineteenth century, and in particular the working-class documents of the time will remember that no criticism of those changes was more urgent or more frequent than the criticism that women had no time to learn to cook, for they were swept into the mill as girls, and that the new capitalism was swallowing up all family life. All the economic problems of the great war were aggravated by that domestic change, for the more scanty and more monotonous the diet of a class the more vital and important becomes the art of cooking. As a nation we have never recovered the ground we lost then, and it is no exaggeration to say that the advantage our industrial population possesses over the industrial population of Continental countries in respect of wages is largely neutralized by our relative want of resource and dexterity in house management. When we go below the artisan standard to the life, say, of the East End, that ignorance becomes a pitiful tragedy, involving a terrible sacrifice of life and health.

The war has carried millions of Englishmen into the country where the art so neglected at home is practised to perfection. Most of these men live, it is true, in camps, but such men resort to a great deal to coffee and stimulants for extra meals. Some men, on other hand, are billeted, and many of them have been treated by French mothers with all the tender and thoughtful solicitude that these women would bestow on their own sons. No woman in the world of any class can hope to compete with the French-woman of every class in her power of making a really comfortable home, and the impression made on the British soldiers who have known their care and attentiveness will be lasting. When they come back to their own homes, and find in their diet, more attention generally to the art of living. And women who have answered so splendidly to the call for patriotic service during the war will not be found wanting when the army comes home and asks for more skilful and more resourceful housekeeping.

A REAL CHANGE.

Another experience that will leave lasting results is the experience these men have had in laying out their own money. The soldier, though the authorities talk with just estimation of the difference between his ration and his in former wars, finds it desirable to supplement drink, and to buy all kinds of food, drink, and necessities at the Y.M.C.A. huts or the E.F. canteens. At a Y.M.C.A. hut the other day no less than a thousand francs was taken in the course of an evening, mostly in purchases costing 1d. or 1½d. each. The money is spent on anything from tea (the favourite drink of the New Army), dolly cakes, biscuits, sandwiches to button sticks, shaving soap, and even rough lozenges—in great demand, these last on account of the prevailing camp-throat. The result of all this is that men who have hitherto had the carelessness of the well-paid artisan about spending money have learnt something of the spirit of the Scotsman or the Frenchman. When you have a very small sum to spend, and there are infinite ways of spending it, the task of laying out your money to advantage becomes one of the most serious and interesting tasks of life, for the difference between relative well-being and discomfort in a camp seems at the time to make all the difference between a happy and an intolerable existence.

A TASTE FOR LIGHT DRINKS.

Then there is the really important fact that thousands of men have been drinking light beer and light wine for several months. There is no doubt of the popularity of these drinks. It is true that there are estimates where by a system of collusion a man will ask for light beer with a wink and receive his drink adulterated with some very strong and poisonous spirit. The military authorities are trying hard to stamp out these establishments. But generally speaking, the men of these new armies have taken to light drinks with enthusiasm. Here, we have a splendid and an unequalled opportunity. There is no reason, if the Government act wisely, why these men should ever go back to the more injurious drinks of the past. The war has produced what people used to say, with a sad shake of the head, that no power on earth could bring about—a real change in our drinking habits. Of course, if advantage is not taken of the opportunity, these men will simply revert to their old tastes and their return. But if the Government make it their business to see that light beer and light wine are available the change will become permanent, with untold benefits to our own and future generations. It will be a crime against the nation to let the opportunity slip. This fact alone is sufficient argument for taking seriously the great reform with which our public men have been playing, and making the business of providing a proper public house a State responsibility. And just as we ought to take advantage of this opportunity, so ought we to prepare for the other change produced by the war. We have to restore domestic economy to its proper place and see that cooking and housekeeping are taught with as much care and thoroughness as any other of the important arts of life. In this way we can do something to repay the soldier who has lived for months in the trenches without any of the comforts of a home.

LAW AND CHRISTIANITY.

HOUSE OF LORDS JUDGMENT.

The House of Lords, by a majority, decided that the gift of the residue of his estate by Mr. Charles Bowman, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to the Secular Society (Ltd.) was valid. The society is registered as a company limited by guarantee, with a memorandum and articles of association, and its first object, as stated in its memorandum, is to promote, in such ways as may from time to time be determined, the principle that human conduct should be based upon natural knowledge, and not upon supernatural belief, and that human welfare in this world is the proper end of all thought and action.

Mr. John Charles Bowman and others, the heir-at-law and next-of-kin of the testator, contested the validity of the gift on the ground that the company was constituted for illegal purposes, namely, the subversion of the Christian and all other religions. Mr. Justice Joyce decided in favour of the society, and the Court of Appeal affirmed his decision. The majority of the House of Lords upheld these judgments.

The Lord Chancellor, who was in favour of allowing the appeal, said it was difficult to see how a change in the spirit of the age could justify a change in the principle of the law by a judicial decision. They had to deal with a rule of public policy, which might fluctuate with the ages, but with a definite rule of the law, to the effect that anything hostile to Christianity was illegal. It could never be the duty of a court of law to begin by inquiring what was the spirit of the age, and then, in supposed conformity, with that, decide what the law was. If the law was to be altered, the change must be effected, not by judicial decision, but by an Act of the Legislature.

Lord Parker said he thought the capacity of the society to acquire property by gift must be taken as established, and, being fulfilled, the donee was entitled to receive and dispose of the subject-matter, unless either the gift was obtained by duress or undue influence, or there was something which in a court of equity imposed on the donee the character of a trustee. Admittedly there was no question of duress or undue influence, and, in his opinion, it was impossible to hold that the donee was intended to take, or in fact took, the subject-matter as trustee or in any other character than that of absolute owner. In his opinion the conditions were sufficient to establish that the first object of the society's memorandum was not in such matters according to the policy of the law. It was not illegal, for it did not offend public policy. It was not irreligious, for it was at any rate consistent with that negative doctrine which was held not to be irreligious, in *Paro v. Clegg*. It was not immoral or seditious. It was, no doubt, anti-Christian, but to adopt the words of Mr. Justice Coleridge, in *Shore v. Wilson*, "There is nothing unlawful at common law in reverently doubting or denying fundamental doctrines of Christianity, however fundamental. It would be difficult to draw a line in such matters according to perfect orthodoxy, or to define how far one might depart from it in believing or teaching without offending the law. The only safe and, as it seems to me, practical rule is that which I have pointed out, and which depends on the sobriety and reverence and seriousness with which the teaching or believing, however erroneous, are maintained." It would, added Lord Parker, be a serious matter for their Lordships' House, unless clearly compelled by authority, to lay down a principle which would preclude the courts from giving effect to trusts for the purposes of religions which, however sacred they might be to millions of his Majesty's subjects, either denied the truth of Christianity or, at any rate, did not accept some of its fundamental doctrines.

Lord Sumner, in concurring, said that with all respect for the great names of the lawyers who had used it, the phrase "Christianity is part of the law of England" was really not law; it was rhetoric, as truly as was Erskine's peroration when prosecuting Williams: "No man can be expected to be faithful to the authority of man who revolts against the government of God." "Thou shalt not steal" was part of our law. "Thou shalt not commit adultery" was part of our law. But another part, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," was not part of our law at all. Christianity had tolerated chattel slavery; not so the present law of England. Ours was and always had been a Christian State. The English family was built on Christian ideas, and if the national religion was not Christian, there was none. English law might well be called a Christian law, but we applied many of its rules and most of its principles, with equal justice and equal good government, in heathen communities.

Lords Dunedin and Buckmaster concurred, and the appeal was dismissed, the question of costs being reserved.

The past. The war has produced what people used to say, with a sad shake of the head, that no power on earth could bring about—a real change in our drinking habits. Of course, if advantage is not taken of the opportunity, these men will simply revert to their old tastes and their return. But if the Government make it their business to see that light beer and light wine are available the change will become permanent, with untold benefits to our own and future generations. It will be a crime against the nation to let the opportunity slip. This fact alone is sufficient argument for taking seriously the great reform with which our public men have been playing, and making the business of providing a proper public house a State responsibility. And just as we ought to take advantage of this opportunity, so ought we to prepare for the other change produced by the war. We have to restore domestic economy to its proper place and see that cooking and housekeeping are taught with as much care and thoroughness as any other of the important arts of life. In this way we can do something to repay the soldier who has lived for months in the trenches without any of the comforts of a home.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"TJILIWONG"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 16th July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th July, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1917. [825]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 16th July.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Thursday, 19th July.—

12.30 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Tuesday, 21st July.—

Noon.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. John & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Leaman.

Monday, 18th Aug.—

Noon.—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

8 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KEISHIN MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at TIANJIN into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th July, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD AND DORRIS, on the 12th July, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1917. [814]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the

English Mails; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average

for 36 years.

PRICE.....\$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

WEATHER REPORT.

On July 10th at 11.45.—No returns from Weihai, Vladivostok and Japan. Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast of China and over Formosa, and has increased over Tong-in. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

Pressure now appears to be lowest over central China.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.89 inch. Total since 1st January, 30.57 inches, against an average of 43.82 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Distance	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. or variable winds, moderate to light; fair to showery.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

10TH JULY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	29.62	79	86	S	1	0
Gutzlaff	6 a.	29.56	77	82	S	1	0
Sharp Peak	6 a.	29.57	80	83	S	1	0
Amoy	6 a.	29.57	81	82	S	1	0
Singapore	6 a.	29.57	81	81	S	1	0
Taichow	6 a.	29.58	78	82	S	1	0
Tainan	6 a.	29.58	78	82	S	1	0
Koshun	6 a.	29.57	76	82	S	1	0
Pescadore	6 a.	29.56	79	82	S	1	0
Canton	6 a.	29.56	79	81	S	1	0
Hongkong	6 a.	29.63	78	84	S	1	0
Gap Rock	6 a.	29.64	—	84	S	1	0
Macao	6 a.	29.61	—	81	S	1	0
Wuchow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fakhoi	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuhoi	6 a.	29.58	75	81	S	1	0
Tourane	6 a.	29.50	82	82	S	1	0
Cape St. James	6 a.	29.47	82	82	S	1	0
Apurri	6 a.	29.47	75	84	S	1	0
Dagupan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	6 a.	29.59	75	88	S	1	0
Laga	6 a.	29.51	79	82	S	1	0
Tacloban	6 a.	29.51	75	86	S	1	0
Iloilo	6 a.	29.52	78	84	S	1	0
Sarangani	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quana	6 a.	29.50	85	75	S	1	0
Labuan	6 a.	29.51	75	84	S	1	0

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, a detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, l. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal, r. rain, snow, s. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew (wet), x. rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 10th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.62	29.63	29.61
Temperature	86	78	87
Humidity	74	94	70
Wind Direction	East	calm	WNW
Force	4	0	1
Weather	o	cl	o
Rain	—	—	0.85

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th 86
Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 11th to 17th July

HIGH WATER.						LOW WATER.					
Days of Week or	Days of Month	H'rong		Mean		Height	H'rong		Mean		Height
		Time.	Time.	Time.	Time.		Time.	Time.			
Wed	11	h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.		
		2	29	4	8	7	52	2	2		
Thurs	12	3	19	5	2	8	33	2	2		
		3	58	4	4	9	11	2	2		
Fri.	13	4	15	5	6	11	32	2	2		
		5	49	4	0	10	10	2	2		
Satur.	14	6	12	6	0	0	47	1	1		
		7	31	3	8	11	03	3	3		
Sun.	15	8	5	6	4	1	51	3	3		
		9	3	6	7	11	51	3	3		
Mon	16	8	53	6	7	2	39	0	0		
		9	22	3	8						
Tues	17	7	37	7	0	0	04	3	3		
		10	2	3	8	3	10	0	0		

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HAIIPHONG ... "TAKSANG" ... Friday, 12th July, 7 A.M.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Saturday, 14th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "WINGSANG" ... Sunday, 15th July, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "ESANG" ... Tuesday, 17th July, 5 P.M.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 21st July, 5 P.M.

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"COENRAAD"	...	1st August.
"RINDJANI"	...	15th August.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	...	12th Sept.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	...	26th Sept.

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SHANGHAI	"KINGCHOW"	On 14th July, 4 p.m.
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